

# American Monthly Magazine

---

VOL. XXV. WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1904. No. 3.

---

## JOHN PAUL JONES.

*By Charlotte Emerson Main.*

Cyrus Brady, in his recent biography of John Paul Jones, says: "Of the three great captains whose magnificent fighting has added such glorious chapters to the history of our naval campaigns, but one,—George Dewey, the last of them all,—is purely American by birth and generations of ancestors.

Farragut, the greatest of the three, was but one remove from a Spaniard. Jones, first of the group in point of time and not inferior to the others in quality and achievement, was a Scotsman." He was born on July 6, 1747, of Scotch peasants, John Paul and Jean MacDuff, his wife, the fifth child of a large family. John Paul senior was a master gardener, in the employ of a Scots bonnet laird, named Craik, on the estate of Arbigland in the County of Kirkcudbright (Kircoobree).

The life of a Scots peasant at that time was one of hard and incessant toil; his recreations were few, his food meagre, his opportunities limited, and the luxuries absent.

Young John Paul ate his porridge and did his work like the rest. During the short school term he was sent to the nearest parish school, where he was grounded in the rudiments of solid learning which made those schools famous, and on Sunday he was just as regularly marched to the Kirk where he was thoroughly taught the catechism. As a boy he had an unusual fondness for the sea, and it is related that all his plays were of ships and sailors. In 1759, at the age of twelve years, his parents bound him as an apprentice to a merchant named Younger,

who was engaged in the American trade, and he was immediately sent to sea on the ship *Friendship*. His elder brother, William, had some years before emigrated to Virginia, where he had married, and settled at Fredericksburg, and by industry and thrift had amassed a modest fortune. As it happened, the destination of the ship was the Rappahannock River, and as John Paul had little to do while the ship was in port, he was allowed to spend most of his time with his brother. Here he continued his studies with that zeal which was one of his distinguishing characteristics,—a zeal for knowledge which never left him in after life and which made his subsequent career possible. For some years afterwards he held positions of responsibility on various ships engaged in the slave trade; but hatred of the cruelties, the iniquities and the injustice, of which he was a constant witness, gradually took such possession of him that he finally resolved to withdraw from it. After this he engaged in the merchantile trade, and has often been charged with being a smuggler, but there is evidence to prove the contrary of this in the custom house records of that time.

In 1773 his brother William died, leaving neither wife nor children, and he went to Virginia to take charge of his inheritance. It was during the time of his living on this estate that he added the patronymic of Jones to his original name of John Paul,—a step which has always been a puzzle to biographers. The attorney who attended to the legal side of Paul's claims to his brother's estate was named Willie Jones, and a warm friendship sprang up between these two young men. The lonely little Scotsman gratefully accepted the invitation of the Joneses to visit them on their plantations in North Carolina and passed long periods with them. It is supposed that in view of his determination to begin life anew in America, and out of his gratitude and affection for these first friends of his, he assumed the name of Jones. He never intended it as a disguise, or to cut himself adrift from his family, for he continued his correspondence with them during his life, frequently sending them remittances of money, and when he died he left all his property to them.

When the Revolutionary war broke out Jones was living the

life of a country planter, but when steps were taken to organize a navy for the revolted colonies he formally tendered his services to his adopted country. Joseph Hewes, of North Carolina was a prominent member of the congressional committee on naval affairs, upon which devolved the work of beginning and carrying on the navy of the Revolution. Through his influence and that of his friend, Willie Jones, Paul secured in December, 1775, a commission in the new navy. The honor of initiative in the organization of the American navy belongs to Rhode Island. It was her delegates to the Continental Congress who introduced the first resolution to build a fleet of sufficient force for the protection of these colonies and for the employing them in such manner and places as would most effectually annoy our enemies and contribute to the common defense, and in October, 1775, Congress ordered two vessels to be fitted out for that purpose. This may be considered as the real and actual beginning of the American navy. Ezek Hopkins, of Rhode Island, was made commander-in-chief. These were, therefore, the forerunners of that long line of distinguished naval officers who have borne the honorable commission of the United States. In January, 1776, Commodore Hopkins was received on board the *Alfred*, (which had been designated as the flagship of the little fleet of four vessels gathered together by the committee) by the captain and his officers, in such full dress as they could muster, and the crew being drawn up in line, the Commodore's commission was read and the first flag that ever floated from a regularly commissioned war ship of the American colonies was hauled up to the mast head and unfurled by John Paul Jones, the executive officer. It was a handsome yellow silk flag, bearing the representation of a rattlesnake about to strike, with the significant motto: "Don't tread on me." The grand Union flag, a red and white striped ensign with the English cross in the corner, was also hoisted. The flags were saluted by the booming of cannon from the batteries of the ships, and with cheers from the officers and men of the squadron and the people on shore, and thus the transaction was completed and the navy of the United States began to be. The little squadron put to sea in February, 1776, and for two years harassed the enemy and

captured many prizes. On the 14th of June, 1777, Congress passed the following resolution: "That the flag of the Thirteen Colonies be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." On the same day Captain Paul Jones was appointed to command the *Ranger*, and it is claimed that his hand was the first to hoist the new flag of the Republic to the mast head of a war ship, as it had been the first to hoist the first flag of any sort at the masthead of the *Alfred* not quite two years before. He was ordered to proceed to the coast of France, capturing whatever prizes he could on the way, and when he arrived, to report to our commissioners. He reached Quiberon Bay early in February, 1778, and encountered a large French squadron commanded by La Motte Piquet. From this French admiral he demanded, and received, the salute due to a republic from a monarchy; that is, nine guns in reply to thirteen. This was the first complete recognition of the American flag, and one of the proudest moments in the life of our little commodore.

One of the most peculiar incidents of his life was in April, 1778, when, off the coast of England, and the weather preventing the little fleet from entering Whitehaven, they ran over to St. Mary's Isle, a wooded promontory, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk. Unable completely to control his sailors, who were determined to get some small prize as compensation for the loss of what they had expected to capture, he was obliged to permit them to demand the family plate from the Countess of Selkirk, the Earl being absent. Two junior officers were ordered to see the Countess and make this demand, while the marines remained outside the house. These orders of Jones were strictly adhered to, and afterwards when the silver was sold in France, Jones bought it all and restored it to the Countess.

His greatest naval battle, the one of which every one knows something, was while he was in command of the *Bon Homme Richard*, and resulted in the capture of the *Serapis*. While this did not impair the naval efficiency or abridge the maritime supremacy of England, to any great extent, it had a moral significance that could not be misunderstood by the nations of the world. The English ships had been beaten in a fair fight. For



more than one hundred years they had held complete supremacy on the high seas, and so great was their indignation and hatred of this little captain who had won a victory from them, that they cannot do him justice even to this day. Laughton, the English authority on naval history, in his famous sketch entitled "Paul Jones, the Pirate," says that "Jones' moral character may be summed up in one word—detestable." He calls him "a renegade and a calculating liar, incapable of friendship and of love." Is it to be conceived for a moment that Franklin, Jefferson, Lafayette, the Morrises and a score of others, would have associated with, corresponded with and publicly praised a vulgar blackguard, or, having in the first flush of joy at the news of his tremendous victory been so admitted, could such a man have retained this position for thirteen years,—until he died? His achievements were so great that intense interest was felt in his career from the day of his arrival in Europe until his death. He was received at the French court, permitted to kiss the hand of her Imperial Majesty, and the Empress Catherine honored him by giving him command of a fleet in the Black Sea to fight against the Turks. In 1780 he was presented with a magnificent gold-mounted sword by the French king, inscribed with the following flattering motto (in Latin) "Louis Fourteenth, the rewarder, to the mighty deliverer, for the freedom of the sea," and Congress consented to his receiving this gift, as also permitting him to be invested by his royal Majesty with the cross of the order of military merit,—a distinction never before accorded to any but a subject of France, and only awarded for heroic conduct or conspicuous and brilliant military or naval services against the enemy. It is stated that Jones habitually wore this decoration thereafter and referred to himself and desired to be addressed by the title of chevalier, which was conferred with it.

Jones returned to Philadelphia in February, 1781, and on the 14th of the following April Congress adopted the following resolution: "That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be given to Captain John Paul Jones for the zeal, prudence and intrepidity with which he hath supported the honor of the American flag; for his bold and successful enter-

prises to redeem from captivity the citizens of these States who had fallen under the power of the enemy, and in general for the good conduct and eminent services by which he has added lustre to his character and to the American arms." The thanks of Congress, the highest honor an officer can receive, were given to but five others during the Revolutionary war; viz: To Washington, for the capture of Boston; to Gates, for taking Burgoyne; to Wayne, for the storming of Stony Point; to Morgan, for the victory of Cowpens, and to Green for his success at Eutaw Springs.

An attempt by Congress to promote Jones to the grade of rear admiral was defeated by the jealousy of other officers; but in 1788 this rank in the Russian navy was conferred upon him by the Empress Catherine. When he left the court of Denmark a patent for a pension was issued to him by the Danish Government for the sum of fifteen hundred crowns a year, as an acknowledgement of the "respect he had shown to the Danish flag while he commanded in the North Sea," but he never made any attempt to draw this pension until he was a sick, worn-out, broken man, some years afterwards, and he never received any of it. In March, 1792, his disease which had developed into a lingering form of dropsy, became complicated with a disorder of the liver. He grew much worse, but under treatment was temporarily better until the beginning of July, when the disease attacked his chest and he had great difficulty in breathing. He was not, as is often asserted, in poverty and deserted by his friends; he lived in a comfortable apartment at No. 22 Tournon street, Paris, and was attended by one of the best physicians in France, and his friends in Paris, both Frenchmen and Americans, did all in their power to brighten his last days. On the 18th of July, having assisted in making his last will and testament, his friends bade him "good-night," and these were the last words he was ever heard to speak. They left him seated in his arm chair, but when his physician arrived soon after to pay his nightly visit, he found him stretched upon his bed, dead.

Thus passed away the "little Captain" of the *Bon Homme Richard*, at the early age of forty-five. Alone he had lived, alone he died. By his will he left all his property, some thirty

thousand dollars, to his two surviving sisters and their children. His funeral occurred in the evening on the second day after his death, and the National Assembly of France sent a deputation to represent them at these last services. One sentence of the eulogy delivered by a French Protestant clergyman is worthy of quotation: "The fame of the brave outlives him; his portion is immortality." The cemetery where he was buried was officially closed in January of 1793. A canal was afterwards cut through it and buildings erected over the ground.

Paul Jones was a slender man, somewhat under the middle stature. His features were regular; his nose straight, prominent and slightly enlarged at the tip; his lips were elegantly curved; his head was well proportioned and set firmly upon his shoulders; his large black eyes were set deep in their sockets under heavy arched eyebrows. In moments of action they sparkled with fire and passion. His hair was dark and plentiful; his hands and feet were small and well shaped. He was very particular about his dress, which was of material as rich and in cut as elegant as his means permitted. Without being handsome, he was a man of distinctly striking and notable appearance on any society. His habitual expression was that of a student rather than of a fighter. His greatest weakness was that of vanity. He was not a good subordinate, owing to his temper, his lack of self-control and his pride. Jones struggled for rank, station and reputation, caring very little for the prizes he took, except as they gave an added prestige to his name. His sympathies were ever with humanity struggling for freedom. He was a republican through and through in principle; but by instinct and association, if not by birth, he was one of the proudest and most thoroughgoing of aristocrats, as Washington was an aristocrat. Like many other people, his theory of life and government was different from his practice.

Franklin cherished a genuine admiration and regard for Jones which the sailor fully reciprocated by an enthusiastic love amounting to veneration. In France he was everywhere received with the highest honors, as well by the court as by the people. To the populace he was indeed a hero, because he had humbled the enemy whom they hated with the characteristic

passion of Frenchmen. Among the French who respected and admired him, the gallant and impetuous Lafayette is pre-eminent. That warm-hearted representative of the *haute noblesse* of France sought opportunities for service with the Commodore, and never failed to express his affection for him in the most unequivocal terms. Rochambeau, the soldier; Malesherbes, the great advocate, and many others famous for military or literary ability, were among his intimate friends.

It is ever the man with the fewest resources and poorest backing who accomplishes most in the world's battles. The man who has things made easy for him usually "takes it easy," and accomplishes the easy thing,—or nothing.

---

## HISTORY OF FORT CALHOUN, NEBRASKA,

FORMERLY COUNCIL BLUFF.

*Althera Pike Letton.*

Upon the acquisition of Louisiana in 1803 President Jefferson saw an opening for the extension of the commerce and trade of the United States to and through the far West to the Pacific Ocean. He therefore on the 18th day of January, 1803, recommended to Congress that an exploring party be sent up the Missouri River and by other convenient water connections to reach the Pacific. Congress acting on this recommendation, made an appropriation of \$2,500.00 "for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States." The expedition was organized with Captain Meriwether Lewis, first in command, who was, at the time of his appointment, private secretary to President Jefferson, and Lieutenant William Clarke, afterwards governor of the Missouri Territory. These officers with a company of forty-two men, consisting of soldiers, volunteers and watermen started upon their journey and reached St. Louis in December, 1803, near which place they camped through the winter. On the 14th day of May, 1804, they began their journey up the Missouri River in three boats.

Day after day by the use of sails and oars they continued their way up the stream, making a map of the river with its tributaries, and of the surrounding country, and noting the different Indian tribes along its banks. After passing the Platte River they made several camps, sending out messengers in an endeavor to find Indians living in the vicinity, but the Indian villages were empty, it being the hunting season. On the 28th of July, when some thirty-six miles above the Platte, one of the party, who had been hunting, returned to camp with a Missouri Indian whom he had found with two others. These Indians were perfectly friendly. On the morning of July 29th this Indian was sent back with a messenger from the expedition, carrying an invitation to the tribe to meet the Lewis and Clarke party farther up stream. The expedition proceeded up the river for about fourteen miles, where it camped to await the Indians. The journal of the expedition in describing the camp says:

"The land here consists of a plain above the high water level, and back of this is a woody ridge about seventy feet above it, at the end of which we formed our camp. This ridge separates the lower from a higher prairie, and extending back about a mile to another elevation of about eighty or ninety feet, beyond which is one continued plain. Near our camp we enjoy from the bluffs a most beautiful view of the river and the adjoining country. At a distance varying from four to ten miles and of a height between seventy and three hundred feet, two parallel ranges of highland afford a passage to the Missouri."

Here they anxiously awaited the return of their messenger to the Ottoes, and on the 2nd day of August, at sunset, were relieved by the arrival of a party of about fourteen Ottoe and Missouri Indians, accompanied by a Frenchman who resided among them and acted as interpreter. Lewis and Clarke went out to meet them and told them a council would be held in the morning.

The Journal proceeds:

"The next morning the Indians, with their six chiefs, were all assembled under an awning, formed with the mainsail, in presence of all our party, paraded for the occasion. A speech was then made, announcing to them the change in the government, our promises of pro-

tection, and advice as to their future conduct. All the six chiefs replied to our speech each in his turn, according to rank: they expressed their joy at the change in the government; their hopes that we would recommend them to their great father (the president), that they might obtain trade and necessities; they wanted arms as well for hunting as for defence and asked our mediation between them and the Mahas, with whom they are now at war. We promised to do so, and wished some of them to accompany us to that nation, which they declined, for fear of being killed by them."

Medals accompanied by a present of paint, garters, and cloth ornaments of dress, to which was added a canister of powder, and a bottle of whiskey were then distributed. The incidents related, induced Lewis and Clarke to give to this place the name of the Council-bluff; and they say:

"The situation of it is exceedingly favorable for a fort and trading factory, as the soil is well calculated for bricks, and there is an abundance of wood in the neighborhood, and the air being pure and healthy. It is also central to the chief resorts of the Indians."

After this council they embarked again upon their journey. On September 9th, 1806, as the expedition was returning from the Pacific Coast, they again stopped for a short time at Council Bluffs to examine the situation of the place and were confirmed in their belief that it would be a very eligible spot for trading establishment. Acting upon the recommendations of Lewis and Clarke, the United States Government established the first fort in the Louisiana Territory upon or near the site of this council.

In September, 1819, an expedition was sent west for the purpose of exploring the country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. This exploring expedition was accompanied by a military escort under the command of Bvt. Maj. S. H. Long, of the Topographical Engineers. In Long's History of the expedition, Vol. I, page 145, he says:

"On the 17th of September (1819) we arrived at the trading establishment of the Missouri fur company, known as Fort Lisa, and occupied by Mr. Manuel Lisa, one of the most active persons engaged in the Missouri fur trade. We were received by a salute from this establishment, and encamped a little above, on the same side of the river.".....

"The position selected for the establishment of winter quarters for the exploring party, was on the west bank of the Missouri, about half a mile above Fort Lisa, five miles below Council Bluff, and three miles above the mouth of Boyer's river."

This establishment called "Engineer Cantonment," was abandoned about June 6, 1820. In several books the two cantonments have been confused and both have been stated to have been situated at the same site.

From the official records of the War Department it appears that soon after this date a post was established on or very near the site of the Lewis and Clarke council with the Indians and kept up by a detachment of the 6th Infantry and known as "Cantonment Council Bluffs."

In 1821, the post was first styled "Fort Atkinson" in compliment to Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry Atkinson, who was then commanding the northwestern frontier. This appears more clearly from the following letter from John C. Calhoun to General Atkinson:

"DEPARTMENT OF WAR, January 5, 1821.

"Brigadier General H. Atkinson,

"St. Louis, M. Ty.

"SIR: In respect of the work at Council Bluffs, I think it sufficiently important to be considered a Fort and in consideration of your indefatigable industry and skillful efforts in accomplishing the objects of the Executive as far as you have progressed toward a completion of the whole plan it will be named 'Fort Atkinson.'

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Very respectfully, Your Obedient servant,

"[OFFICIAL SEAL]

J. C. CALHOUN,

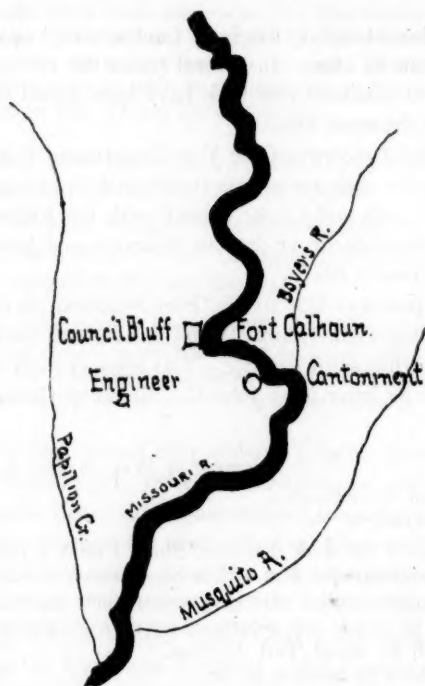
"Secretary of War."

In June, 1821, on the re-organization of the army, the whole 6th regiment of infantry formed the garrison of the fort. The fort at that time was the largest and most advanced of all the frontier posts, and during the following five years its garrison was seldom less than a full regiment of cavalry, with an equal number of employees and camp followers.

A large number of buildings were erected, but as these were decayed and scarcely habitable in 1827, it is probable that they



were hastily constructed and of a temporary nature. Fort Atkinson was abandoned about the 15th of June, 1827, the troops taking station at the new site on the Missouri, known as Fort



Enlargement from map accompanying "Long's Expedition," 1818-20. Date of pub., 1822.  
Date of Long's stay at the Cantonment, winter, 1819-20.

Leavenworth. At the present time no traces of the old fort are visible.

Prior to 1854 we have been unable to find any mention of the name "Fort Calhoun" in connection with this place, except on a map published in 1822, accompanying the History of Long's expedition, where the two names, "Fort Calhoun and Council Bluff," are both applied to the same location. But when Ne-

braska was opened up to settlement by white men one of the first points to be occupied by the incoming tide of immigration was the old site of Fort Atkinson. The place named Fort Calhoun so long before was afterwards incorporated under that name and is now a thriving town. It is situated on the west bank of the Missouri River about sixteen miles north of Omaha, as the bird flies, but nearly forty miles by the river.

The name Council Bluff Agency was afterwards applied to the Otoe Indian agency at Bellevue, Nebraska, and the name Council Bluffs was afterwards appropriated by an act of the Iowa Legislature and applied to a little town just across the Missouri River from Omaha, which up to that time had been known as Kanesville. So Nebraska now has the actual site of the council, but Iowa has the name of Council Bluffs.

---

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL.

*By Emeline Tate Walker.*

"Land of the Free," deep love for thee  
In song and prose and po-e-sy  
Hath found a theme  
From the first hour the Pilgrim Band  
Their wandering feet pressed on thy sand  
Till the soft chime that rang so clear  
The stroke of thy one hundredth year  
Fulfilled their dream.

The history of those early days  
In quaint old madrigals and lays  
To us a glimpse doth give,  
Of struggles, hardships, courage proved,  
The tenderness with which they woo'd,  
The fireside life they lived.

'Twere well for us who now do reap  
The harvest sown by them—asleep  
Upon their country's breast—  
Each slumberer's place to mark with care  
"Lest we forget" them lying there  
So quietly at rest.

From the fair East, where stars of night  
Pale earliest at incoming light,  
    To wonderous "Golden Gate,"  
That closes as the dying day  
Slips into shadows cold and gray  
    Their ashes—life doth wait.

Until the years, so swift and brief,  
Are told in bud and fallen leaf—  
    And night winds cease to blow  
A requiem in each passing breeze  
Midst grass and daisies and the trees,  
    Where patriots lie below.

To them, our fathers, we would raise,  
A Fane Memorial to the days  
    Of Revolution time;  
The splendor of whose victories show  
In Liberty—the afterglow  
    Your legacy—and mine.

Poets have sung of wondrous art  
"In elder days, when every part  
    Was wrought with nicest care:"  
The marble leaf, and flower of stone,  
Bloomed not for mortal eyes alone  
    For "Gods saw everywhere."

But in this Temple to our sires—  
Votive—from hearts—whose altar fires  
    Burn with a steady flame,  
Without a fear—the vine, and scroll  
By cunning workmen shall unroll  
    Perfect—in memory's name.

Stone upon stone, up to the skies  
The "Continental Hall" shall rise.  
    And every daughter's heart  
Shall beat a loyal sweet refrain  
Memorial to the fathers slain—  
    And I have been my part.

---

They are true to the last of their blood and their breath,  
And like reapers descend to the harvest of death.—*Campbell.*

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
DAY AT ST. LOUIS.ST. LOUIS, Mo., *Aug. 5th, 1904.*

In connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution Convention to be held at St. Louis, October 11th, 1904, the official train will leave Washington at 4.05 p. m., Saturday, October 8th, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, passing through Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Cumberland, Grafton, Parkersburg, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Vincennes, etc., and reaching St. Louis at 6.00 p. m. Sunday afternoon. For those coming from Boston and New England territory, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, there are numerous trains which they may take from such points to Washington, connecting with the Official Train out of Washington at the time mentioned.

The rates from New York and Philadelphia for 15-day tickets to St. Louis and return are \$23.25, and for sixty-day tickets, \$28.35. The rate from Baltimore and Washington for fifteen-day tickets is \$23.00, and for sixty-day tickets is \$28.00.

All of the fifteen and sixty-day tickets are good going direct to St. Louis, and return via Chicago to Washington, without additional cost, and are valid for stop-over privilege at Chicago without additional cost, within, however, the original limit of such tickets, but not to exceed ten days at that point. These tickets can also be used returning from St. Louis direct to the East in case you do not want to return via Chicago.

Rate for double berth in Pullman sleeping car, Washington to St. Louis, \$5.00.

In order that proper Pullman accommodations can be procured it is suggested that you notify and remit to S. B. Hege (he will be pleased to make necessary Pullman reservations), and parties to call at his office for them after they reach Washington.

Persons coming from the East can stop over at Washington by depositing their tickets with the stop-over agent at Washington immediately on their arrival there, and then lift their tickets again when they are ready to leave for St. Louis.

## OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS D. A. R. INSIDE INN.

The following letter plainly states the arrangement made at the Inside Inn. Each member must make her own dates in the Inside Inn.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

*Dear Madam:—*

We have your esteemed favor of the 26th, relative to the Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be held here in October, and shall be pleased to offer you every facility for carrying on the business of your Convention by tendering the free use of one of our large parlors for this purpose during the morning or afternoon hours, and will use in all parts of the hotel any decoration you may decide to send us.

Our rates range from \$1.50 per day and upwards, per person, on the European plan and from \$3.00 per day upwards, per person, on the American plan. These rates include admission after you have once entered the grounds to register at the hotel. Your application for rooms must be accompanied with a remittance of \$5.00, which will be applied on hotel bill. If rooms are not satisfactory, this will be refunded.

At the time of your anticipated arrival, we expect the largest month in the history of the hotel, and at that time will have to request the occupancy of all rooms by two or more persons, according to the size of the rooms.

Rooms with bath will range from \$3.00 per day on the European plan and \$5.00 per day on the American plan and upwards.

At that time almost every place offering accommodations to visitors will be full to capacity, and your advantage will be in living inside the grounds, where with five minutes ride on the Intramural Railway, you can reach the hotel from any building or portion of the grounds, thus saving the inconvenience of long street car rides and crowded cars going backward and forward to downtown hotels.

Another point to be considered is the fact that you are always within reach of your room for refreshing and for rest when tired during the day, which would not be the case were you located outside of the grounds.

Application for rooms must be made not later than September 25th.

Everything will be done, as we stated before, to make the visit of the Daughters pleasing to them and send them away thoroughly satisfied with their visit to the Fair and the "INSIDE INN."

Yours very truly,

THE INSIDE INN COMPANY.

The above are the arrangements for St. Louis D. A. R. Day. It is hoped all the state regents will make an effort to get a good representation from their States to be present and to help make this one of the memorable days of our organization.

We are glad to hear of the enthusiasm over the States.

Daughters from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio, and all along the line can join the Official Train, making the trip to St. Louis one of marked interest.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,  
*Chairman, L. P. C., D. A. R.*

---

#### CONTINENTAL HALL.

The names of several members of the Continental Hall Committee were omitted in the list printed last month. They will appear in the October number.

The committee is a representative one, embracing devoted Daughters from every section of the land. To their capable hands has been committed a great work. Funds are needed for the speedy completion of the Memorial, and every Daughter is urged to give now—to give quickly is to give doubly.

The thirteen memorial columns from the thirteen original states will be a unique feature of the building.

"Build it stately and build it fair, build it quickly"—this tribute to the men and women of 1776.

"The recent move to interest the Children of the American Revolution throughout the country in the Continental Hall and the setting apart of a special office for the National Society Children of the American Revolution in this great memorial building will firmly cement the relation of these societies as that of mother and child."

---

His was the hero's soul of fire,  
And his the soldier's name.—*Scott.*

## REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

---

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

---

### ROSTER OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS HONORED BY GENERAL DAVID HUMPHREYS BRANCH.

General David Humphreys Branch, Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, assisted by the Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, organized March 2, 1775, decorated the graves of the one hundred and twenty-seven Revolutionary soldiers and patriots in New Haven, Sunday, June 26, 1904.

Alling, Ebenezer; Alling, Stephen; Alling, Thaddeus; Atwater, David; Atwater, Medad; Auger, Hezekiah; Austin, Elijah; Austin, Jonathan.

Barney, Hanover; Barney, Samuel; Bassett, Samuel; Beecher, Thaddeus; Beers, Nathan; Beers, Nathan; Bills, Thomas; Bishop, Daniel; Bishop, Israel; Bishop, Samuel; Bradley, Capt. Abraham; Bradley, Phineas; Brown, Capt. Robert; Brown, Jabez; Bunce, David; Burritt, Dea. Abel.

Campbell, Adjutant; Colburn, Daniel; Collins, Luther.

Daggett, Henry; Daggett, Naphtali; Dana, James; Darling, Joseph; Davis, John; Denslow, Eli; Doolittle, Amos; Dorman, David; Dwight, Timothy; Dummer, Nathan.

Edwards, Pierpont; English, Benjamin.

Fitch, Jonathan; Fitch, Nathaniel; Forbes, Elijah; Ford, Ezra.

Gilbert, Amos; Gilbert, Isaac; Gilbert, John; Gorham, Joseph; Gorham, Samuel; Green, Thomas; Gilbert, Capt. John.

Hayes, Ezekiel; Hendrick, Coe; Herrick, Stephen; Hicks, Samuel; Hillhouse, James; Hotchkiss, Caleb; Hotchkiss, Joseph P.; Hotchkiss, John; Hotchkiss, Joshua; Hotchkiss, Lent; Hotchkiss, Stephen; Huggins, Ebenezer; Hulford, John; Hull, Samuel; Humphreys, David; Huntington, Asa.



Ives, Levi.

Johnson, John; Johnson, Peter; Judson, David.

Kimberley, Azel.

Lines, Ezra; Lyon, William.

McCleace, Miles; Mansfield, William; Marshall, Samuel B.; Merri-  
man, James; Merriman, Marcus; Miles, John; Miller, Caleb; Mix,  
Jonathan; Mix, John; Mix, Timothy; Mix, Timothy; Monson,  
Aeneas; Munson, Aeneas; Munson, William; Munson, Joseph Kirk;  
Mygatt, Eli.

Newhall, Joshua; Northrop, Joel; Noyes, William.

Oaks, Nathan; Osborn, David; Osborn, Elijah; Osborn, Jonathan.

Parmalee, Hezekiah; Parmalee, Jeremiah; Parrott, Mastin; Peck,  
Ebenezer; Peck, John; Phipps, David; Prentice, Jonas; Prescott,  
James.

Ramsdell, Hartham.

Sabin, Hezekiah; Scott, John; Sherman, Gold; Sherman, Roger;  
Smith, Jabez; Smith, Laban; Spaulding, John; Stiles, Ezra; Stilwell,  
Elias; Storer, William.

Thompson, Agur; Thompson, Elijah; Townsend, John; Townsend,  
Isaac; Townsend, Timothy; Trowbridge, John; Tuttle, Abraham.

Webster, Noah; White, Dyer; Wise, William; Wooster, David.

---

Miss Janet McKay Cowing, regent of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha  
Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, has copied nearly two hun-  
dred obituary notices of the deaths of Revolutionary soldiers,  
from newspapers of those times, for the AMERICAN MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE. It is hoped that this will aid many to complete their  
records.

From the *Saturday Courier*, Philadelphia.

BIGELOW.—Mr. Timothy Bigelow, of Lyons Farms, N. J., died at the  
age of 85 years. He served with the militia of Morris County during  
the last three years of the Revolution and was in the battle of Spring-  
field and at the taking of Cornwallis. [April 24, 1847.]

TOWNSEND.—John Townsend died August 25, 1846, at Hyde Park,  
N. Y., aged 90 years. He was born at Norwich, Long Island, served  
at the battle of Flatbush, and took part in many of the most trying  
scenes of the Revolution.

SEVER.—James Sever, a patriot of the Revolution, died in Kingston,  
Mass., December 16, 1845, aged 84 years.

LENHART.—Peter Lenhart, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Liver-  
pool, Pa., September 10, 1846, aged 91 years.

DICKINSON.—Oliver Dickinson, a soldier of the Revolution, died

in Milton, Litchfield Co., Conn., April 23, 1847, in the 90th year of his age.

**DURFEE.**—Ebenezer Durfee died at West Point, April 18, 1847, in the 86th year of his age. Mr. Durfee was born in Summers, Conn. At the age of 16, he entered the service of his country, served at West Point, Horse Neck, and wherever duty called, till he was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term.

**SMITH.**—Moses Smith died in Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y., June 18, 1847, at the age of 90 years. Mr. Smith was at the battles of Bunker Hill and Princeton, at the latter he lost his right hand. He subsequently shouldered the musket with one hand and served two six-month terms under Capt. Blanchard of Littleton. At the time of his death he received two pensions from the United States.

**LEISTER.**—In Nassau, Rensselaer Co., Nov. 4, 1845, Guy Leister, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 86 years.

**RUDE.**—In Cumberland, R. I., William Rude, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 93 years. [Nov. 24, 1845.]

**BURBANK.**—Elijah Burbank, aged 85 years, a respectable resident of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday, June 2d, 1847, at the residence of his son, Col. Burbank, 113 Willow street. He served in the war of the Revolution, in a company commanded by his father in Rhode Island.

**BEMAN.**—Nathan Beman, a Revolutionary hero died at Chateaugay, Franklin Co., N.Y., on the 22d of February, 1847, in the 90th year of his age. He was Ethan Allen's guide at the capture of Ticonderoga.

**WING.**—Mr. Israel Wing died recently in Boston in the 100th year of his age. He was born August 8, 1748, and entered the army at the commencement of the Revolution, serving subsequently for three months in "Washington's Life Guards."

**DAY.**—On the 30th of August, 1847, Mr. William Day, an old and respectable man, between 80 and 90 years of age, while riding along had his cart run into by one of the Harlem Railroad trains, near New York. He died the day following. Mr. Day was a soldier of the Revolution.

**WISNER.**—Died at his residence in Charlestown township, Chester Co., Penn., Dec. 27, 1846, Jacob Wisner, a soldier of the Revolution, aged about 86 years. At the age of 14 he attached himself to the American army in the capacity of musician. He was present at the Paoli massacre, Sept. 20, 1777, from which he escaped unhurt.

**LINE.**—Mr. Joseph S. Line, Beaver Co., Penn., died on the 6th of August, 1847, in the 89th year of his age. He entered the Revolutionary army at the beginning of hostilities, though but a youth and served his country faithfully to the end.

**MARSTON.**—John Marston died at his residence in Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1846, in the 91st year of his age. He served his country throughout the war of Independence and at the close held the rank of lieutenant commander of artillery in Knox's division.

ALEXANDER.—Benjamin Alexander died at Mobile, Ala., Dec. 5, 1846, at the over-ripe age of 108 years. He served throughout the Revolutionary war.

CARPENTER.—Thomas Carpenter died at Carpenter's Landing, near Woodbury, N. J., July 7, 1847, in the 95th year of his age. The deceased was one of the zealous Whigs of the Revolution. He was present at the battle of Princeton as well as many other minor affairs, but he was chiefly employed as a paymaster and as a commissary.

BRAN.—William Bran died in New York City, May 5, 1847, in the 91st year of his age. He was a native of Ireland and came to this country during the war of the Revolution. He served during a portion of the war for which he enjoyed a pension.

WATSON.—Major Watson, a veteran of the Revolution died in Wisconsin, aged 100 years, 3 months, 16 days. He enlisted in Col. Schaick's regiment in the New York line, the second year of the war and was in active service to the close of it. [May 22, 1847.]

TURNER.—The Hon. Bates Turner died in St. Albans, Vt., April 30, 1847, aged 87 years. He entered the army of the Revolution at the age of 16 years and served to the close of the war.

MARTIN.—Col. William Martin and Capt. Matthew Martin, two soldiers of the Revolution died in Tennessee. Col. Wm. Martin was born in 1765 in Virginia and at the age of fifteen years took part in the war. He commanded the second regiment of "Old Volunteers," was with Gen. Jackson in the Creek campaigns and in the battle of Talladega. Capt. Matthew Martin was born in 1763, also in Virginia. He became a volunteer at the age of 17 years. He served under Generals Pickney, Sumter, and Green, and Colonel Clark. He was in four battles, among them Guilford, N. C.

VAN ORDEN.—A letter from Charlestown, Mass., announces the death of Gen. Peter S. Van Orden, Nov. 8, 1846, in the 84th year of his age. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

GOODE.—Col. Thomas Goode, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Covington, Tenn., at the advanced age of 87 years. He entered the American army at the age of 16 years, and was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and at the taking of Cornwallis.

CHAMBERLAIN.—John Chamberlain died at the residence of his daughter, in Point Pleasant, N. J., Jan. 15, 1847, aged 105 years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner.

VAN RENSSELAER.—Col. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, a venerable soldier of the Revolution, died in Albany, N. Y., April 5, 1848, in the 94th year of his age.

WALDROUP.—James Waldroup died at his residence in Fayette Co., Ga., Dec. 3, 1846, at the age of 104 years. Early in the Revolution he rallied under the banner of his country and continued in service till the glorious victory of our independence was won.

**PILOT.**—James Schellinger Pilot died at his residence, Cape May, near Cape Island, June 25, 1846, in the 94th year of his age. He was actively engaged on shipboard in our Revolutionary struggle, and was with Capt. Barney in the hard-fought battle off the Capes of Delaware, between the ships, *Hyder Ali* and *Monk*, resulting in the capture of the latter vessel.

**HILT.**—John Hilt, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier who fought under Washington, died June 19, 1846, aged 89 years.

**DE CAMP.**—John De Camp died October 24, 1844, aged 84 years. At the early age of 16 years, he began his service to his country. His conduct secured a personal acquaintance with General Washington who during a period of three years on many occasions entrusted him with despatches for Congress and for his officers. [N. Y. Sun.]

**ALESHIRE.**—John Conrad Aleshire died at the residence of his son, Col. Jonas Aleshire in Page County, Va., March 18, 1847, aged 91 years, 2 months, 22days. He was mustered into service at the commencement of the Revolution. He crossed the Delaware with Washington on Christmas night, 1776.

**FISK.**—The Hon. James Fisk died at his residence in Swanton, Vt., Nov. 17, 1844, in the 82nd year of his age. Before the age of 16 years he joined the Continental army under Washington and served during the remainder of the war.

**KEMPER.**—Col. Daniel Kemper, a veteran officer of the War of the Revolution, died at his residence in New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 6, 1847, at the age of 68 years.

**THOMPSON.**—The Norfolk papers record the death of Capt. J. Thompson, aged 79 years. He was a native of Queen's Co., Md., but had resided in Portsmouth since 1802. He was an officer in the Maryland line in 1794 when, under Washington's orders, he marched his men to quell the insurrection in Pennsylvania.

**LINE.**—Joseph S. Line of Beaver, Pa., died Aug. 6 1874, in the 89th year of his age. Mr. Line entered the Revolutionary army at the commencement of hostilities and served his country faithfully during the entire war.

**ENT.**—Daniel Ent, Sr., died at his residence near Rosemont, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 30, 1847, in the 91st year of his age. He was in the battle of Germantown and particularly engaged in the bloody conflict at Chew's house.

**JOHNSON.**—Capt. Lewis Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J., a soldier of the Revolution, died Aug. 7, 1847, nearly 88 years of age.

**GONTER.**—John Gonter, Sr., died in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 13, 1846, in the 88th year of his age. He enlisted as a volunteer and later in the regular army under command of Col. Armand. He served till the close of the Revolution and was honorably discharged.

## REAL DAUGHTERS.

---

MRS. ISABELLA BROWN TALLMAN.

Mrs. Isabella Brown Tallman was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1813, May 27. She makes her home with Mrs. Maria Allen, the youngest of seven children, all of whom are now living at Iberia, Missouri. She is the third "Real Daughter" belonging to the Jefferson Chapter, St. Louis,



Mrs. Isabella Brown Tallman.

Mo. Her father, William Brown, from whom she gets the right to be a "Real Daughter," was born in Belfast, Ireland, February 3rd, 1755. He together with his brother Charles came to America some time previous to the commencement of the Revolutionary War. He served in the capacity of soldier. He died in Pennsylvania, January 20th, 1831. Her maternal grandfather, Mathew Brown, also served in the war in the "Flying Camp," New Jersey, in 1776.

## MRS. HARRIET GREENE WARREN.

On the sunny morning of June 17th, 1775, Hezekiah Greene made his way slowly with his little family over the rocky hills of Massachusetts, having left his old home and birth-place at Killingly, on the eastern border of Connecticut, for a new one in the extreme western portion of Massachusetts, at Windsor on the Berkshire Hills. With his fourteen-year-old boy Noah to drive the cattle, the little party crept slowly on through ragged woodland paths, scrambling up and down the half-made rocky roads, watching carefully the load of precious household goods, mother and children. Mind and heart must have been stirred with the thoughts and doubts of the future which loomed so threateningly over their new enterprise. Doubtless these quiet shadowy forests and sudden turns of the roadway seemed alive with possible enemies after those terrible days of Lexington and Concord and what had followed; and the father's heart as well as the son's must have quickened with fervent zeal for liberty as they met and exchanged news with the groups of men and youths still hurrying to the scene of contention. And when, as the bright summer day grew older, the strange unknown muffled boom of cannon reached their ears over the distant hilltops, what a throbbing of hearts there must have been in that little group, in unison with the guns at Bunker Hill.

The wearying days of travel must have seemed long to the anxious family, but before many months, Hezekiah Greene had them safely sheltered in their new home a little outside the village of Windsor, which from its quiet, lonely nook, close hidden among the spruce and hemlock, looked out over the hills on every side. Quite proud he must have been of his achievement—a fine brick house with several rooms, big fireplaces to provide the winter's heat, and the tiny paned windows from which one saw glorious bits of nature; and on this dear home and all that it held for him, he turned his back at the end of those few months, and taking his growing lad with him, hurried away to join his comrades and stake his all in the struggle for liberty and justice; and even then not content he called a still younger son, Henry, to join them later. We know that he served as a private faithfully and heroically (no doubt rejoicing in the glow-

ing fame of his cousin Gen. Nathaniel Greene), and that when the men were chosen in 1780 to draw up a constitution for Massachusetts he was one whose well-known patriotism and wisdom led him to be selected for that responsible and difficult task.

Of young Noah we learn that at first his superior officers thought him too much *a boy* to allow him to go into active service, and kept him for a time busy at camp duty, but that soon overcoming that mortifying obstacle he took up arms like his father as one of the mass of faithful private soldiers unsung by fame. When peace had settled down in quietude upon the country and the boy had long attained man's estate, he rode his trusty horse in his long journeys to and from Boston when representing his district in the Massachusetts legislative assembly for many years. In 1817, Noah had reached the age of fifty-six and had seen some of the vicissitudes of life, in that death had taken his wives from him. He was a sturdy man who did not yield to the blandishments of tobacco or the much favored snuff, of medium build, light curly hair, blue eyes and smooth shaven face; and that the character of the face must have been attractive is fairly proved by the fact that February 2nd of that year, 1817, a young woman of twenty-seven years, Betsy Harwood, the granddaughter of the noble old clergyman whose well chosen words roused the patriotism of his people, became his wife and the adoptive mother of the boys who already made merry at the big family fireside. And what a reception those boys must have given the baby girl that came December 29th of that year. She was given the demure name of Harriet. One wonders what the little brain thought when at the age of three she trudged every day through uninhabited country three-quarters of a mile to the school house to learn her a-b abs. They were born brave in those days. At least we know she "improved her opportunities" in true New England style, for during her first year at school she was taught to spell words of three syllables, of which the word "crucifix" still lingers suggestively in her mind.

At the mature age of six she was already an important member of the family, going for the cows, counting them, putting them in their stalls and milking them, helping to care for the



milk and to make butter and cheese; able to spin and to help in all the tasks of spinning and weaving by which her mother made the thread, yarn and cloth of linen and woolen for the family, and so proficient had she become with her spinning that the six-year-old child was considered quite a prodigy by the visiting neighbors.

At the advanced age of eight her mother told her she was "almost as good as a hired girl," and what praise her childish heart must have felt that to be! The "schooling" was not abandoned—not by New England parents—so in convenient seasons the little girl secured a good education.

On the last day of the year 1833, at the age of seventy-two years, Noah Greene closed his life work, and as we look back over its worthy and unpretending course of duty let us hold it in true esteem.

When about nineteen years of age Harriet gave her education a wider field of usefulness, and for a year taught school in Windsor and the neighboring village of Savoy, braiding palm-leaf for hats in moments when her busy hands found no other work. She next visited her brother, a shoe merchant at his home in Rushville, New York, where also lived her father's youngest brother, Henry Greene, and there she attended the Rushville Academy. This visit decided the mother to remove to that town with the remainder of her family, which she did in 1837, and Harriet again devoted herself to teaching. The industrious girl here spent her leisure moments in binding shoes for her brother, as did many others of the young women in the comfortable homes of the little town. Many of us perhaps only think of this old time occupation in recalling the refrain of the old poem, "Hannah's at the window binding shoes." We must not think of these earnest and capable girls in New England homes as having lives of privation and drudgery, they resent the words as insults to their parents and to themselves. To work was healthful and honorable; they had not yet attained the altitude from which ill-gotten wealth could be looked upon with reverence, and next to the unpardonable crime of dishonor and dishonesty were the scarcely lesser sins of laziness and shiftlessness.

They had their merry gatherings, small or large, by day or evening, their names at least are known to us, housewarmings, quiltings, cornhuskings, maple sugar parties and singing schools, and they lived contended useful lives.

In 1839-40 our young school teacher of twenty-three hazarded a trip west as far as Michigan—almost “the frontier” in those days—and spent some months with an aunt and brother, visiting and also teaching. In 1844 she ventured still further into the wilderness to see another brother in what is now Brookfield, Wisconsin.

It is a fact that secret recesses of the New England maiden's secluded heart were invaded and possessed not very long after her arrival in the west, by a certain Joseph Warren. Captain Joseph Warren (our Joseph's grandfather) was not more dilatory in response to his country's call, than his relative, Gen. Joseph Warren, for leaving his home in Grafton he was on the field in Lexington that famous 18th of April, 1775, and by valourous conduct won several promotions during his years of patriotic service in the war.

The grandson of this loyal soldier, and his wife Harriet Warren, still keep the fire of patriotism burning to hand down as a precious heirloom from their heroic ancestors, realizing that the great country which has spread from the small colonial boundaries till it has covered all between the two oceans, shows daily greater need of that all purifying flame.

As a brief moral lesson for ourselves—we who often bemoan the narrow limits of our influence—let us recount the varied deeds of inestimable value by which this unpretentious American family in its several branches has blessed the world and their native land. The relatives, Gen. Nathaniel Greene and Gen. Joseph Warren have had their due meed of praise freely accorded them, placing those names among the most glorious of our country; but who can measure the worth of the great unrecorded lives devoted to right and duty.

Hezekiah Greene and his wife Betsy Harwood with their unhesitating self-sacrifice, Noah and Henry Greene, ardent and loyal—all offering their lives freely, if so be they were needed for their country; and to these we may add the names of three

others from these family circles—for a brother of Betsy Harwood established the first printing press in the Sandwich Islands in 1822, a daughter of Hezekiah Greene was the mother of Marcus Whitman, who by his perilous ride to Washington in the winter of 1843 saved Oregon to the United States, and a son of Joseph Warren (by an earlier marriage) followed his great-grandfather's example, enduring all the horrors of the Civil War, Andersonville included, for the cause of liberty and the Union. Well may we be proud of such an American nobility,—nay,—let us rather be reverent! and remembering the sincere and unassuming characters, strive to follow in the paths where they have led; guarding in our hearts as our most precious birthright, to perpetuate as their legacy, the convictions which guided them so nobly and so unswervingly;—their love of liberty and obedience to law, their patience and endurance, their industry and integrity, their self-denial and their loyalty to right and justice.

---

MRS. SUSAN C. LEYFORD SENTER.

Mrs. Susan C. Leyford Senter, a "Real Daughter," and a member of the Ann Story Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Rutland, Vermont, was born in Cabot, Vermont, on September 22, 1808, and died at the home of her son, State's Attorney John H. Senter, in Montpelier, Vermont, on Friday, January 21, 1904. Mrs. Senter was first married to Mr. Estes Hatch, October 1, 1827. He died on January 19, 1838, and on December 5, 1839, she married Mr. Dearborn Bean Fitch. Mrs. Senter's paternal and maternal grandfathers were officers in the Revolutionary War, and her father was a private. She remembered distinctly the cannonading at the battle of Plattsburgh, New York. Her paternal grandfather, Lieutenant Thomas Leyford entered the Revolutionary service in Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment, May 24, 1775. Colonel Poor's regiment was engaged at Bunker Hill, and bore a conspicuous part in several subsequent military campaigns. Lieutenant Thomas Leyford was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Lieu-

tenant Thomas Leyford served next in Lieutenant Benjamin Whitcomb's Independent Rangers, which command later joined Colonel Reed's second regiment of the Continental army, and Lieutenant Leyford continued in that regiment to the end of the war.

Mrs. Senter's maternal grandfather, Joseph Morse, was also engaged in the Revolutionary War, and enlisted from Athol, Massachusetts. Her father, John Leyford, served in Colonel Reed's second regiment, as Lieutenant Thomas Leyford's servant, and next as a private. John Leyford was a private in Captain Benjamin Sias' Company in Colonel Moses Nichols' regiment, which marched on the expedition to Rhode Island, in August, 1778.

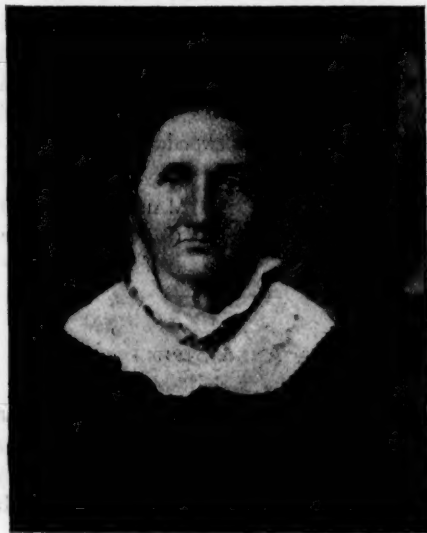
MARY MEAD HINSMAN,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

---

MRS. ANNA STRIBLING.

Mrs. Stribling's grandfather, John Verner, Sr., was a native of Ireland, but his father came from a little town called Anchenry near Edinburg, Scotland, and settled in the County Antrim, Ireland, after the battle of Boyne. He married Mary Pettigrew, a daughter of James Pettigrew, and with his wife, and children and his father-in-law and his family emigrated to America, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled first in Pennsylvania, moved thence to North Carolina, thence to Abbeville district, South Carolina, and thence to Pendleton district, on Seneca river. Her father John Verner, Jr., was born in Granville county, North Carolina, on the 5th day of March, 1763, lived there until he was ten years of age and then moved with his parents to Abbeville district, South Carolina, where he lived until after the Revolutionary war, and then moved, about 1790, to Retreat in Pendleton district, now Oconee county, and lived there until his death on the 17th day of August, 1853. He was twice married. His first wife was Jane Edmundson. She died after a short mar-

ried life leaving him with three children, Mary F., William F. and James. After the death of his first wife he married Rebecca Dickey and they had eleven children as follows: Nancy, Jane, John A., Charles J., David., Rebecca, Samuel J., George W., Lemuel H., Ebenezer P., and Anna Maria, who was born February 4th, 1820, at Retreat on Choestoe creek,



Mrs. Anna Stribling.

now Oconee county, South Carolina. She was married to M. S. Stribling March 2d, 1843. They had the following children Rebecca, Lemuel D., John V., William J., George, S. Pettigrew, M. Stokes, W. Dickey, Ebenezer S., Jane, Anna and Joseph S. and one child that died in infancy, making in all thirteen children, twelve of whom they reared to manhood and womanhood giving them every available opportunity of Christian training and education.

Mrs. Ann Stribling's grandfather, father and two granduncles, David and James, were Revolutionary soldiers under Gen. Pickens throughout the whole Revolutionary war. Her father with his father and his two sons David and James were

at the battles of Cowpens, Ninety Six, siege of Charleston, Eutawville and numerous other engagements. I have copies of the papers upon which her father John Verner, Jr., received a pension for his services in the Revolutionary war. The records in the Secretary of State's office in Columbia show that her grandfather, John Verner, Sr., her uncles David and James and her father were Revolutionary soldiers. Her uncle, James, died a prisoner in the hands of the British, in Charleston after the fall of Charleston. She died as she lived a pure strong Christian woman. Her death occurred after that of her husband at the home of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Anna Stribling Wyly, March the 6th, 1901, in her 82nd year, near her old home on Richland. She was one of a few surviving daughters and granddaughters of Revolutionary soldiers. The Verner's have been soldiers in all of our wars. S. Phillips Verner upon a recent visit to Ireland found the Verners there as soldiers in the armies of England and traced out connection with the English branch.

---

Every effort is being put forth to make October eleventh, the Daughters of the American Revolution day, a day of note at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The Daughters from all parts have set this day to be in St. Louis. They will come from the new West and the sunny South, as well as from the East. The Missouri Daughters will welcome them with old time and proverbial hospitality. The meetings will be held in the hall of congress.

---

One objective point of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be their exhibit in the Government Building. The Daughters appreciate the honor shown them.

---

In the Daughters of the American Revolution Room in the Anthropological Building will be found many relics from the states west of the Mississippi, particularly of Spanish days. Much credit is due to Mrs. Delafield, the state regent.

## THE NATIONAL EMBLEM.

## COMMITTEE TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF FLAG.

Mrs. Walter Kempster, *Chairman*.

Mrs. J. V. Quarles.

Mrs. Henry C. Payne.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Main.

Mrs. Ira Y. Sage.

Mrs. Charles H. Deere.

Mrs. James M. Fowler.

Mrs. Joseph Story Child.

Mrs. William J. Chittenden.

Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck.

Mrs. W. E. Stanley.

Mrs. A. A. Kendall.

Miss Elizabeth B. Johnson.

---

What is this work of the Daughters to protect the Flag from desecration? This question is heard frequently and it is well for all Daughters to be able to reply to it. It is of even greater importance that the Daughters should each be interested enough to share in this work, with an energy that would bring action where there is now inactivity, and success instead of silent failure.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in its Continental Congress has always given hearty measure of approval of the work of the Flag Committee; indeed, often it has shown an enthusiastic interest. But the congress is but a small fragment of the great society which it represents and we need action as well as the sympathy and interest of the 40,000 Daughters.

Public opinion grows with a slow pace, but the opponents of such legislation are less sluggish. The latest results of the determined fight by commercial interests for the use of the National Flag as a money-maker, are seen in the State of New



York. Since the Appellate Court of that State decided that the National Emblem or its representation could be used in any manner whatsoever (except for intentional expressed insult), since that time, the country at large has received from that State such an outpouring of advertisements with the Flag used as a means of attraction, as has never before been seen.

Publishing houses and other associations that have never indicated the slightest interest in patriotic measures, and which have heretofore made no such use of the National Emblem have suddenly taken possession of it for widespread advertisement.

The influence of the Flag legislation of many States up to this time had made itself felt in the greatly lessened evil. Now we already see the disheartening results of this most unfortunate decision of the court of the Empire State, and surely also the greater need of speedy action by our National House of Representatives.

Doubtless, the mass of the members of our National Society know something of the history of the effort for a national law to protect our Flag. It can be briefly reviewed as follows, although we have no record of the first public expressions against the use of the Flag in advertising.

In May, 1890, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives against the use of the Flag for advertisement, the first attempt to secure Federal legislation for such a purpose. In 1894 and 1895 similar bills were introduced. In 1896, during the presidential campaign the insults to the National Flag, which was used freely as a partisan banner, were numerous. The Milwaukee Chapter, at the request of one of its members, Mrs. Frances S. Kempster, passed a resolution inviting all chapters to unite in an appeal to Congress for a national law to prevent the desecration of the Flag. This appeal was largely endorsed by the chapters and with the draft of a bill was approved by the Continental Congress of 1897, and was presented to the Congress of the United States in December, 1897.

This bill was the first public proposal to protect the Flag from all forms of misuse and indignity, and from that date at the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution, this

bill has been continually before Congress. Its original provisions against the use of the Flag in advertisement, against placing upon it any inscriptions or devices, and punishing indignity or insult shown to it, have been changed or varied only to secure a more careful and precise expression of the intent of the law.

South Dakota was the first State to pass a law for this purpose, which occurred in February, 1897. Since then, nearly one-third of the States have expressed the wish of the people by enacting such laws; but the State courts are not efficient for the accomplishment of the desired end.

By the concerted action of the various patriotic and military societies a great work has been done in awakening public opinion, until now we are convinced that the sentiment of Congress is with us. The difficulty lies in bringing it into active expression against the combined resistance of commercial interests.

We need not be disheartened, for the advance which has been made in the respect shown by the people to the emblem of our country is very great; but we cannot overlook the pressing need for greater effort. We have aroused thousands of the thoughtless, but the reckless, the wilful and the vicious need more stringent measures.

We are encouraged by the fact that the War Department has forbidden any inscription whatever upon the glowing stars and stripes of our country's ensign, requiring all inscriptions of battles to be placed upon silver bands around the flag staff. We may also truly rejoice that the Commissioner of Patents has formally forbidden the registering of any trademark bearing the Flag or shield of the United States, or the portrait of the President or any member of his family. The government of Porto Rico has enacted a law protecting the American Flag from desecration; while in Washington, the United States Senate has passed unanimously the bill for the same purpose presented in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Now we turn to the House of Representatives and face again the committee room of Congress from which comes only silence, as we stand and wait,—now speaking for tens and hundreds of thousands,—with urgent entreaty and appeal “protect our Flag, protect the Flag of our Country from misuse and insult.”

The bill introduced at the request of the Daughters by Hon. J. H. Davidson (H. R. 4699) remains in the hands of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, Hon. Richard Wayne Parker, of New Jersey, chairman; members, Hon. David A. De Armond, of Missouri, and Hon. Henry W. Palmer, of Pennsylvania.

The members of the Judiciary Committee are as follows:

John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin.

Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey.

De Alva S. Alexander, New York.

Vespasian Warner, Illinois.

Charles E. Littlefield, Maine.

Lot Thomas, Iowa.

Samuel L. Powers, Massachusetts.

Robert M. Nevin, Ohio.

David A. De Armond, Missouri.

David H. Smith, Kentucky.

Henry D. Clayton, Alabama.

Henry W. Palmer, Pennsylvania.

George A. Pearre, Maryland.

J. N. Gillette, California.

Robert L. Henry, Texas.

John S. Little, Arkansas.

William G. Brantley, Georgia.

Let the Daughters use every proper influence to convince the Representatives from their own States of the importance of this legislation. Do not let this work be crowded out by matters nearer home. Nothing is nearer to our hearts than our country's welfare. Let us realize that the Flag is indeed a part of it; in fact, and truth its representative. Whenever thoughtless usage puts it to unworthy purpose, let us not forget the gentle word of reminder, and I would also suggest that we should express our disapproval of the use of the Flag for advertisement as our mothers of old indicated their loyalty when they refused to buy tea that was taxed. Let each do her share to avoid making a profit-producer out of our Country's Emblem of tragedy and glory.

FRANCES S. KEMPSTER,

*Chairman Flag Committee, U. S. D. A. R.*

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

---

**General Sumter Chapter** (Birmingham, Alabama).—As no communication has been sent from General Sumter Chapter since the installation of the new officers in February, I have much of interest to report. Besides the regular monthly meetings, at which interesting literary programs have been rendered, we have celebrated some special anniversaries. On February 22, the birthday of our "First President," our newly elected regent, Mrs. John W. Tomlinson, opened her beautiful home to the chapter. Mrs. Tomlinson was assisted in receiving by the other officers of the chapter, all in colonial costume. The historian, Mrs. Joseph V. Allen, had arranged a guessing contest, the answers bearing upon incidents in the lives of "Our Presidents," and to the one giving the greatest number of correct answers a beautiful etching on brass of George Washington was awarded.

Our next gala occasion was on Flag Day, June 14. The chapter had never observed this anniversary, and in accordance with the wishes of the National Society, as well as our beloved state regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, an interesting program was arranged, and carried out on a beautiful lawn beneath a cloudless sky, and with the sun setting in a blaze of glory. The reading of the ritual of the Daughters of the American Revolution, led by our regent, added to the impressiveness of the occasion, the prayers being offered by the Rev. Sterling B. Foster. Miss Lena Jackson sang as a solo, "Home, Sweet Home." This was followed by the raising of the flag, and as its folds floated to the breeze the Daughters sang with great enthusiasm "The Star Spangled Banner," the while waving innumerable small flags. An original poem, "Old Glory," was read by Mrs. A. J. Riddle, a member of the chapter, and this was followed by a solo, "Alabama," by Miss Jackson.

Mr. Joseph B. Babb, managing editor of the *Evening News*, was the orator for the occasion, and made an address ringing with patriotism and full of the spirit of liberty and loyalty.—  
ANNIE LOU W. ALLEN, *Historian*.

**Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter** (Litchfield, Connecticut).—The annual meeting was held June 22 with Miss McNeill. The chapter now numbers seventy-two. The annual reports of officers and committees showed the chapter to be in a very prosperous condition.

After the necessary business was finished Miss Josephine E. Richards presented the regent, Mrs. John L. Buel, a gavel with the following words:

*Madam Regent:* For nearly five years it has been the privilege of this chapter to work under your leadership, a leadership so wise, and so untiring in its devotion to our welfare and to high ideals of patriotism, that we count it one of our chiefest blessings. As a token of love and loyalty, not from a few, but from each one we ask you to accept this gavel. The wood is from the historic Charter Oak, of Connecticut, recalling the brave men of early days whose Daughters we are. The bracelet which encircles it, the gift of an absent member, reminds us that under your fostering care the chapter links now reach from ocean to ocean, while its influence steadily grows in the National Society. With this gavel for many more years, may you call Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter to order.

Mrs. Buel briefly but touchingly thanked the chapter for this token of their esteem. The head is a beautiful piece of the historic "Charter Oak" of Connecticut, encircled by a band of exquisite antique French workmanship composed of wide gold links held together, most appropriately by a broad blue enamel ribbon, the colors of the society, edged with gold and supporting in the centre of each link a raised ornament or boss of wrought gold and silver, giving the whole the appearance of being richly set with jewels. The handle is of plain gold, plated on sterling silver, being enlarged toward the head into four square faces on one of which is the wheel and distaff, and on the opposite side the inscription as follows:

"To  
Elizabeth C. B. Buel,  
Regent,  
by the  
M. F. T. Chapter,  
D. A. R.,  
1904."

ANNA L. B. PLUMB,  
*Historian.*

**Norwalk Chapter** (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The dedication of the tablet secured by the efforts of Norwalk Chapter to commemorate in a historic sense the burning of the town of Norwalk by the British forces under General Tryon, July 11 and 12, 1779, was held on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the event, near where the English official sat and contemplated with great satisfaction the completion of his ruthless orders. A temporary platform was erected directly at the foot of Grumman's hill, whereon Tryon is reported to have sat.

One of the largest and most notable assemblies proved the deep interest taken. The Rev. W. W. T. Duncan led in prayer. The Chief Executive of the State was then formally introduced.

He stated that he had great pride in Connecticut. This was a patriotic occasion, and he had accepted the invitation of the Madame Regent to be present. He would try to go as far as possible to represent the people of Connecticut and to thank the Daughters of the American Revolution for commemorating the valorous deeds of their ancestors in securing civil and religious liberty. Their deeds cannot be told in words—they are doing what all people do who are honest—they are erecting monuments and tablets to commemorate the sacrifices of the warriors of the Revolution, and preserving historic places. It presents the spirit of the past to generations to come.

Congressman Hill's subject was "Tryon's Raid in Connecticut," and he spoke in his usual direct and forceful manner. He said:

We are assembled here to-day to commemorate the burning of Norwalk one hundred and twenty-five years ago and execrate the memory of the man who ordered the dastard act.

I have been requested to strike one resounding blow at William Tryon, Tory governor of New York, who styled himself Major General Tryon, but who had no more right to the title than he had to the private property which he stole in his plundering and looting march through the Colony of Connecticut. He was never a major general. But he did have one title which was his by right, "The Great Wolf," given him by the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina when he stole their lands from them.

He governed that province as Stuart says, "with the sword, the torch and the halter," and proved himself "an extortioner and an oppressor" from 1765 till 1771, when he was transferred to New York. There he became so unpopular that at one time he was obliged to take refuge from the fury of the populace, on board of a British man-of-war. His zeal for the crown knew no limit, and to plunder, burn and destroy seems to have been his idea of government throughout his career.

But why strike at him when he was but the fitting tool of a greater criminal the British government, which, in its absorbing passion for the extension of English trade, from that day to this has hesitated at nothing, except superior strength, in accomplishing its own purposes. Two years before the New England coast was ravaged in 1779 the British premier made this remarkable statement in the English Parliament, which in the light of to-day seems almost like a prophecy.

"Great Britain and America could not both exist in a state of independence. For such were the sources of wealth and power in that vast continent, from its extent, its products, its seas, its rivers, its unparalleled growth in population, and above all its inexhaustible fund of naval treasures, that this small island which had hitherto supported its greatness by commerce and naval superiority, would be so cramped in its own peculiar resources and overlayed in its proper and natural element, that it must in a few years sink to nothing and perhaps be reduced to that most degrading and calamitous of all possible situations, the becoming a vassal to her own rebellious colonies, if they were once permitted to establish their independence and of course their power."

When the following year an alliance was formed between France and the Colonies, an English commission announced the future policy of Great Britain as follows:

"The question is how far Great Britain may by every means in her power, destroy or render useless a connection contrived for her ruin and the aggrandizement of France. Under such circumstances the laws of self-preservation must direct the conduct of Great Britain and if the British Colonies are to become an accession to France, will direct her to render that accession of as little avail as possible to her enemy."

That declaration was so brutal and hideous in its purport, that it



provoked a protest in Parliament itself, but it was sustained by a vote of 71 to 37 and thereafter Hessians and savages, the scalping knife, the tomahawk and the torch were summoned to the help of the British army, and it was in direct pursuance of this policy as we learn by letters written by Arthur Lee at Paris to Governor Trumbull that orders were issued to ravage the coasts of New England and that Governor William Tryon of New York was fittingly chosen to do the wicked work.

We regret that there is not room to give all of the address.

Mr. Hill then introduced Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, who spoke on "Memorial Work of the Patriotic Societies." Mrs. Kinney described the motives and objects of that work in a most eloquent and almost ethical manner, after the usual compliments had been extended. The work performed by the Daughters of the American Revolution was her particular theme. She asserted that it was the mission of this organization to teach to the composite constituents of the present the meaning and lesson of loyalty. They do what they can to lead the world in the matter. This order, it is true, has not the use of pulpits, but its sermons are carved in stone and set by the wayside so that all who pass, of whatever creed, can read.

Inside of nine years forty-five monuments or tablets commemorating historic men or places had been located by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. They do not carry guns, but they help in many other ways.

Governor Chamberlain and Mrs. Kinney then unveiled the monument, which up to this time had been covered with a United States flag.

When the unveiling was completed, Mrs. Backus, of Westport, regent of Norwalk Chapter, stepped forward and presented the monument to the town in well chosen words.

*Citizens of the town of Norwalk, Daughters of the American Revolution, guests of the day and friends:* Back in the olden days of Israel, among the earliest records, we read that memorial stones were set up to mark important crises and places in the history of the chosen people of God, and the reason was plainly given in these well remembered words "that this may be a sign among you; that when your children shall ask their

fathers in time to come, saying, 'What mean ye by these stones,' then ye shall answer, 'These stones shall be for a memorial forever.'" It was the same thought in the minds of the founders of this national patriotic society of women, which caused them to designate in their constitution as the first object of the organization "the perpetuating the memory of the spirit of the men and women, who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historic spots; the erection of monuments, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries." Carrying out this noble sentiment, the organizer and first regent of the Norwalk chapter planned in 1894 the erection of five wayside memorials. Three of these were placed by the chapter in 1895—the Founders' stone in East avenue; the France street tablet, and the Flax Hill memorial, with the old British cannon ball imbedded in its surface. In 1899 another wayside memorial was established on Fitch's Point, the landing place of the British invaders in 1799. To-day we come to this fifth memorial stone, which marks historic Grumman's hill. You know why we place a tablet here; you have heard of that momentous day and of the terror and destruction that followed the command of the British general. This stone marks an epoch in the history of our fair town. And now we, members of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, present this memorial stone to the town of Norwalk, to be in the care and keeping of the town officials so long as time shall last, and when the children shall ask saying "What mean ye by this stone?" then you shall tell them how out of the destruction and ashes of that fearful eleventh of July, 1779, arose through the courage and indomitable will of our forefathers—yes, and of our foremothers—this beautiful and prosperous town wherein we stand. So shall the memory of the spirit of these noble men and women be perpetuated. So shall the great price of liberty, home and country be better understood. So shall future generations honor their native town and prize its venerable history.

Mr. Lynes accepted the stone in behalf of the town.

The Rev. Mr. Selleck read a paper on historic Norwalk

which we regret we cannot reproduce. There were other patriotic addresses and appropriate music.

Mrs. Charles Terry, State Regent of New York, spoke of memorial work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in an eloquent and fitting manner.

The inscription on the memorial stone is as follows:

From the summit  
of this hill,  
Maj. Gen. William Tryon  
Witnessed  
the burning of Norwalk,  
by the British troops, under his command,  
during the engagement  
of July 11th and 12th, 1779.  
Erected by  
The Norwalk Chapter,  
Daughters of the American Revolution,  
1904.

**Putnam Hill Chapter** (Greenwich, Connecticut).—It was a source of great satisfaction to the members of Putnam Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to know how Greenwich appreciated their Kirmess. The sum realized was a good one in spite of the fact that the expenses were very heavy. The sum will be used in perfecting the museum near Put's Hill, and the purpose is so patriotic that it is no wonder the people patronized the affair so liberally. The program opened with grand tableaux and procession. These were followed by characteristic dances. It is impossible to describe the costumes. It is sufficient to say that in every dance the costumes were representative of the nations as the dances were representative. Some of the dances were: The Italian Tarentilla, Scotch Reels and Highland Flings, French Court Minuet, Hungarian Gypsy Dance, Irish Harvest dance, the Dance of the Seasons, and the Pickaninnies Dance. The game of bridge whist with the living cards was a unique feature. The pantomime, "The Sleeping Beauty," was performed by wee tiny tots, closing with short nursery rhymes in lisping notes.

To Mrs. Henry H. Abrams, the regent, is due much of the success. Good work has been done by this chapter in the past, in securing Put's Hill and cave, and this but perfects their work.



Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Regent,  
Putnam Hill Chapter.

**Hannah Caldwell Chapter** (Davenport, Iowa).—The Hannah Caldwell Chapter celebrated Flag Day by planting the State Daughters of the American Revolution tree, an osage orange of two years' growth, in a conspicuous place in Central Park, the impressive ceremony opening by the reading by Mrs. Florence Van Patton Swiney, historian of the chapter, of a letter from W. D. Owen, of Washington, who had sent the potted tree to the State Regent, Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, a couple of weeks ago. This was followed by the reading of the history of the origin of the movement, also by Mrs. Swiney. The reading was followed by the reading by Mrs. Morrison, wife of Bishop Theodore D. Morrison, of a prayer written for the occasion by Bishop Olmsted, of Colorado, which was as follows:

"Oh Lord, our Heavenly Father, Who dost create all things in their season and hast given the trees of the field for glory and for beauty as well as for man's use and comfort. We bless and magnify Thy Holy Name for all the wonders of Thy hand. We adore the infinitude of Thy Father's care and merciful providence; we rejoice in the earth, which Thou hast made, in the flowers and in the forests, in the mountains and in the seas; and we beseech Thee to grant us a never failing acknowledgement of all Thou hast done to make us glad.

"May this tree planted in the earth be a symbol of Thy goodness for long years to come; and may these Thy servants who plant this seed be themselves trees of righteousness, that shall be a blessing to the world. May this great nation, for whose weal their fathers fought, be evermore as a great tree of strength and shelter to all the world, and may those who come from afar as birds to its branches find a home of peace and prosperity within it. Preserve our land from tumult and war, from drunkenness and profligacy, from misrule and lawlessness. May it endure through all ages as a monument of freedom and faith and confidence in Thee; and may Thy blessing be always poured out upon all its institutions; all which we ask for Jesus Christ's sake our Lord. Amen."

The prayer was followed by the planting of the tree by the state regent, Mrs. Peck; the local regent, Mrs. R. H. Nott; Mrs. J. S. Wylie, the first regent of the Hannah Caldwell Chapter; Mrs. C. M. Waterman, ex-regent, and Mrs. Bemis the oldest member of the local chapter. The exercises were closed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the chapter.

When, on October 11, 1902, the National Daughters of the

American Revolution came into possession of the site for Continental Memorial Hall and first broke soil for the corner-stone, it was accompanied by impressive ceremonies. The first earth, which was turned by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, one of the founders, and President General Mrs. Fairbanks, with a suitably decorated copper spade made for the occasion, was placed in a large flower vase which occupied a conspicuous place on the platform. In this vase, which was in charge of Mrs. Lockwood, who called the roll of the thirteen original States, was deposited by a representative of each of the thirteen States, a seed of the osage orange. At the conclusion the vase was removed to the United States propagating gardens, where its contents were carefully nurtured until the seeds developed into strong plants. Other seeds were planted for the other of the forty-five States.

At the meeting of the Continental Congress this spring the roll of the original thirteen States was again called, when each state regent received the young tree which had previously been placed in a properly decorated and labelled pot.

The tree designed for Iowa was forwarded to State Regent Mrs. Peck, and it is fortunate for Davenport that Mrs. Peck has her residence here so that Davenport is the proud possessor of the State tree, as is Moline of the Illinois tree. The trees were not to be planted on any particular day, but at the convenience of the state regents. Iowa's state regent very appropriately chose Flag Day. When this tiny tree, now only about one foot high, attains the fruit bearing age the oranges will be planted and young trees from the State tree sent to all the local chapters of the State.

The osage orange was chosen for several reasons. It will grow anywhere, from the Golden Gate to Hell's Gate, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. In its wild state it attains a height of sixty feet with spreading branches covered with a beautiful dark green foliage, and the fruit is a large orange. The wood, which is tough and elastic, was highly valued by the Indians for bows, the other tribes securing it by trade with the Pawnees and Osages, hence the name. Pierre Chartin obtained some seed from an Osage hunter in 1807.

which he planted in his garden at St. Louis. About 1810 a supply of seed found its way into the garden of Bernard McMaceon, of Philadelphia, whence it was largely distributed. Lord Bagot, a British envoy to the United States, attracted by its beauty, introduced it into England, where it is used largely as it is used in the United States, for hedges.

**Waterloo Chapter** (Waterloo, Iowa).—Owing to the absence of our regent, Mrs. Julia Richards, and our vice-president general, Mrs. Julian Richards,



Mrs. Julia A. B. Richards,  
Regent, Waterloo Chapter.

who have been abroad, our chapter has passed a very quiet year. Now that they are with us again, we anticipate much for the coming year. We have forty-three members. We have presented to each of the high schools facsimile copies of the Declaration of Independence. Gave \$10.00 to the Continental Hall fund. The first birth in our chapter was a son, born to Mr. and Mrs. George Kennedy, the father a Son of the Revolution, the mother a Daughter. The chapter is very proud of their offspring and presented him a

souvenir spoon. February 22nd was celebrated by giving a Colonial tea, at the home of Mrs. Maud Weaver O'Keefe. The Daughters came attired in ye olden times costumes with powdered hair and old laces and jewels.

The evening was delightful with patriotic music and addresses.

Miss Mabel Kennedy read a poem on (The Death of Wash-



ington) from the original paper, published January 1st, 1800, and read at his funeral. The little misses Marjorie and Helen O'Keefe presented the favors, which was Washington buttons attached to tiny silk flags.

June 14 was to be Flag Day picnic, but was deferred owing to the illness of Harold Richard, grandson of our regent, and only child of our vice-president general, Mrs. Julian Richards. All that loving hearts and hands could do to assuage the grief of the heart-stricken mourners was to sit in silent tears amid the floral gifts of friends, flowers the noblest emblem of God's love. Harold was a general favorite. None knew him but to love him. He was born in Waterloo, January 19th, 1885. Died June 23d, 1904. He was preparing to enter Princeton.

May 12th, 1904, the meeting held at Mrs. E. L. Johnson's beautiful home, was one long to be remembered. It was an informal reception to welcome home Mrs. W. O. and Mrs. Julian Richards, from their visit abroad.

The Cedar Falls Chapter was invited to honor the occasion.

The chapter was represented at the national congress by the regent, who gave her report, supplemented by remarks by Mrs. Julian Richards and Mrs. Carrie Johnson, who were also in attendance at the congress.

Mrs. Julia M. Walker, of Washington, District of Columbia, sent a paper on Historic Places of Washington which was very interesting.—ANNA BROWN WEAVER, *Vice-Regent*.

**Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter** (Portland, Maine).—May 25th Mrs. F. E. Boothby, vice-regent of the chapter, gave a reception at Falmouth Hotel. It combined a special meeting and a miscellaneous program in a charming manner.

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain was introduced by the regent, Mrs. O. R. Legrow. He gave thirty minutes talk on "Old Pemaquid." It is a subject the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine are very much interested in.

June 23rd more than 100 members of the Daughters of the American Revolution representing ten of the thirteen chapters of the State, assembled at the annual field day exercises at New Meadows Inn, Mrs. A. A. Kendall, state regent, presiding.

Mrs. Frank W. York and Miss Nellie Collins, representing the Flag Committee, gave a short report concerning the banner which is to be presented to the battleship Maine, and which was on exhibition. Measuring six by twelve feet, worked upon white silk in colors, it bears the seal of the State, below which scrolled in letters of red is the inscription: Presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Maine. Beneath this is the emblem of the organization, consisting of the spinning wheel, with thirteen spokes, representing the thirteen original colonies, and which are worked in gold, while the rim is in blue and the distaff in silver.

It was voted to give prizes for the two best essays relating to the Revolutionary time, written by any boy or girl, in any educational institution in Maine. President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, State Superintendent of Schools W. W. Stetson, and Mrs. S. M. Broadman, of Bangor, were appointed judges.—ISABELLE S. MERRILL, *Historian*.

**St. Paul Chapter** (St. Paul, Minnesota).—June 17, 1904, occurred the commemorative meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, upon the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, at the residence of the state regent, Mrs. William N. Liggett. Mrs. Liggett was ably assisted by Mrs. Van Sant, Mrs. E. M. Prouty, Mrs. W. P. Jewett, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Wm. Plant, Mrs. Thomas, of Minneapolis, and others, who united in making it a memorable occasion.

After a short executive session the chapter devoted the afternoon to a pleasing program, very acceptably arranged by Mrs. Prouty, regent of the chapter.

Patriotic vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. H. Tisdale and Mr. H. W. Phillips, who sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill," well meriting the encore received.

"Our Flag" was recited by the author, a Minneapolis young lady, whose elocution was as remarkable as her literary effort.

Mrs. Stringer and Miss Wellington appeared in appropriate numbers, which were followed by an address by the Rev. M. N. Edwards, descriptive of the battle of Bunker Hill. Refreshments were served and a social hour followed.

Among the notable functions of the season in which the Daughters participated was a tea held at the artistic summer home of Mrs. C. R. McKenney. A profusion of flowers lent their sweetness and beauty to the home. Everywhere works of art in painting by old and new masters, as well as fine engravings, invited attention and study. There was a charm from the "Welcome true" of the delightful hostess, to the regretful leave-taking of the guests, marking this a function of unusual pleasure long to be remembered.—K. MAUD CLUM, *Historian*.

**Elizabeth Benton Chapter** (Kansas City, Missouri).—Among the many official duties that Mrs. T. B. Tomb, regent of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, has performed during her administration, is that of presenting the high schools of this city the medals for the successful contestant answering correctly a majority of twenty questions in United States history, the examination being compiled by a professor of the Missouri State University.

The successful contestants were as follows:

Chas. J. Amount, of the Westport high school, received the medal, and Sidney Hodges and Alberta Cooke, first and second honorable mention.

Julia Gimms, of the manual training high school, received the medal and Misses Laura Sage and Nellie Nickerson, honorable mention.

Central high school, Earl Bower.

Mrs. Tomb said in part:

"I am commissioned to perform a pleasing and an honored duty today, that of speaking a few words of welcome, to the representatives of this school here assembled, who contested for the medal, which was offered by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the students of the various high schools who could best answer twenty questions upon American History, selected by a committee appointed for that purpose.

"While we are gratified to know, that so many have manifested an interest in the contest, we sincerely regret, that only one of your number can become the honored possessor of the coveted prize, yet we feel assured that the worthy efforts of those who tried but failed to win it, have not been in vain, for it is an old and truthful adage, 'that diligence is its own reward.'



Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb,  
Regent Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

"The time allotted me on this happy occasion will not be consumed upon topics which have been discussed so well. I can do nothing more than recombine the thought of others and repeat what has been said time and again within these walls. The Daughters of the American Revolution, in presenting this medal, were actuated to do so by a profound desire to encourage you to grasp and improve the opportunities you enjoy by being connected with this noble, educational institution, to perpetuate through you the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved our liberties, to impress you with the prominent events of the American Revolution, and arouse your interest in United States History, to stimulate you with love for your flag, our emblem of liberty and to hold it sacred above every other flag on earth, and above all, to inspire you with reverence for the principles of the founders of this Republic to whom we proudly trace our origin and to emulate in them all that is lofty, pure and good."

And in presenting the medals, she continued:

"I now present you this beautiful medal, as a just reward for having made the highest grade on the United States History questions submitted to you. If by the presentation of this prize or one single sentence I have uttered in your presence I shall help you realize that you have a place in our hearts and our thoughts, that we are watching with interest your mental progress, and shall encourage you to act well and faithfully your part in the great drama of life, we shall be content with the smallest share of appreciation you may choose to bestow upon the medal I now present in behalf of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, the Daughters of the American Revolution."

**The Ontario Chapter** (Pulaski, New York).—Mrs. Douglas invited several ladies who were eligible to join the Society Daughters of the American Revolution to meet at her home, January 8th, 1903. Mrs. H. J. Brown, who had been a member of Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, of Watertown, gave an interesting talk explaining the methods of the National Society, also some valuable advice in regard to tracing ancestry.

June 27, 1903, a chapter was organized known as the "Ontario Chapter," with Mrs. Brown as regent. We now number eighteen. In September our chapter had the pleasure of a visit from the state regent, Mrs. Little. A reception was given in her honor at the home of Mrs. H. J. Brown, regent, where the members of the chapter and their friends were intensely interested in the excellent address from Mrs.

Little, who impressed us all as a most talented Christian lady and give many helpful suggestions about work for the local chapters.

At a meeting February 12th, held with Mrs. Fuller (one of the board of managers), the birthday of President Lincoln was observed.

The one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Lexington was fittingly observed on the afternoon of April 19th by a Revolutionary tea, reception and relic party, which was held at the residence of Mrs. Ella King Wright. The guests were received by a committee gowned in Revolutionary costumes. A musical program was rendered during the afternoon. Pretty souvenirs of the occasion were in the form of the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in red, white and blue, with gold stars and a picture of the scene where the battle of Lexington occurred.

An historical pilgrimage was made to Spy Island, in Lake Ontario, June 15th, 1904. Guests were present from Utica, Oswego, Fulton and Adams. The picnic was on the lawn near the summer cottage of Mrs. George A. Davis. Mrs. H. J. Brown, regent of Ontario Chapter, welcomed the guests. Later Mrs. Brown introduced Mrs. Prince, state regent of New Mexico, who gave a delightful address, and was followed by Mrs. Roberts of Utica, state vice-regent. The regents of Adams, Fulton and Oswego all gave short addresses. An original poem was read. Following these exercises came the christening of the cottage of Mrs. Davis, the ceremonies being conducted by Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Roberts assisted and broke the bottle of Ontario water, the cottage being christened Ontario, in honor of the local chapter, of which Mrs. Davis is an enthusiastic member. In closing all joined in singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Spy Island, situated a short distance from the christened cottage, was then visited. On this island several years ago was erected a monument in memory of Silas Town, a Revolutionary spy, who was buried on the island.

In commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill, on June 17th, in the Congregational church, prettily trimmed for the

occasion, the Rev. Dana Bigelow, D. D., of Utica, delivered his admirable lecture on "The Battles of the Revolution" to an interested audience composed of the chapter and friends.—MRS. S. C. HUNTINGTON, *Historian*.

**Donegal Chapter** (Lancaster, Pennsylvania)—held a regular meeting the second Wednesday of each month at the "Iris Club." Our chapter is very prosperous. We have had interesting papers and fine music. In November Mrs. Geo. N. Reynolds entertained the members at her beautiful home. It was a charming meeting. Mrs. John H. Baumgardner gave an instructive sketch of the life of "Paul Jones." At the December meeting H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., read a paper, subject, "The Great Historical scenes enacted in Lancaster's First Court House," full of interest. In January Mrs. James Landis had a paper, "Women of the Revolution," which was much enjoyed by all. On the 17th of March we had an art and antique exhibit. It was a lively affair, curios, rare paintings and priceless jewels being exhibited. The Daughters raised a handsome amount for Continental Hall fund. During the winter we gave ten dollars as a prize, five to the girls', five to the boys' graduating class of the high school for the best essay.

The Hon. W. U. Hensel had the paper for April, subject, "Major John Andre," giving a sketch of the historic Cope House, a landmark in Lancaster. The following day, April 14th, we gave a luncheon in honor of our state regent, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer. We had as our guests the Yorktown Chapter. On Flag Day, June 14th, a committee from the chapter presented 17 grammar schools with copies of the "Declaration of Independence." We had the very great pleasure of having Miss Blanche Nevin with us at the June meeting. She gave a talk about "Japan" in her usual happy style. Miss Nevin entertained the Daughters at her lovely historic home, "Windsor Forges," on June 30th. It was a charming close to a most successful year.—LAURA SLAYMAKER, *Historian*.

**Harrisburg Chapter** (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—A well-attended meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter was held June 14, this being the first meeting at which the newly elected regent,



Miss Pearson, presided. She opened the meeting with a few brief remarks on assuming her new duties.

The meeting being to celebrate Flag Day, the program was appropriate to the day. The regent's desk was draped with a beautiful American Flag. In response to roll call each member answered with a short selection in regard to the flag. Miss Cora Lee Snyder read the request of the American Flag Association to have the day generally observed by the unfurling of flags on public buildings, churches, private dwellings, etc., and by the notice of the press.

Mrs. Henry McCormick told an interesting incident of how the first flag day was celebrated in Libby prison. The prisoners had their program all prepared but lacked a flag. Seeing one man with a red shirt, another with a blue, they took these, and together with a much-soiled white one, they hastily made a flag and had their exercises.

Mrs. M. W. Jacobs has written a poem, "Our Flag." The words fitting so well with the music of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," copies were distributed and the chapter sang it with great enthusiasm. A copy of the poem follows:

Flag of our country dear,  
Unfurled now far and near  
O'er land and sea,  
May all beneath thy care  
Sweet peace and plenty share,  
Loved token everywhere  
Of Liberty.

Emblems thy colors are  
In stripe and field and star,  
Flag that we love;  
Red tells of brave blood shed,  
Blue field, with stars o'erspread,  
Point to our nation's Head,  
Our God above.

Flag of our own dear land,  
By thee we'll ever stand  
In peace and war,  
To thy red, white and blue,  
Loyal we'll be and true,  
And love thee all life through  
Still more and more.

Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones gave a sketch of the Betsy Ross house, where the flag was first made, and told of the life of Betsy Ross from the time she went there as a bride in 1773 through the rest of the eventful years of her life. Mrs. Jones closed with an appeal from the American Flag Association, which wishes to buy the ground surrounding the Ross house that it may be better protected from fire.

Miss Pearson presented each member of the chapter with a printed copy of the paper recently read by her on the history of the first ten years of the chapter's organization.

**Narragansett Chapter** (Kingston, Rhode Island).—Our National holiday was celebrated in an entertaining and appropriate manner by Narragansett Chapter. Exercises of a patriotic character were held during the day which were arranged by a committee from the chapter together with a committee from the Village Improvement Society. In the afternoon the members of the chapter and citizens of the town gathered in the historic old Court House and listened to a very pleasing program. The regent, Mrs. Philip K. Taylor, presided. President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of the Agricultural College, read that time-honored document, "The Declaration of Independence." Music was furnished by a local orchestra. Ex-Governor William Sprague, who is well known as the "War Governor of Rhode Island," gave a very interesting address containing some reminiscences of the Civil War. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, who was engaged in the Spanish War. He reminded his hearers that they still had opportunities for performing deeds of bravery without going to war. The chief event was the presentation of an old flag to the keeping of Narragansett Chapter by Mr. John P. Case, of Wakefield, Rhode Island. Early in the beginning of the Civil War a company was organized in South Kingston called the Pettaquamscutt Guards. Some of the ladies of the village of Kingston, filled with the spirit of patriotism and enthusiasm, made a beautiful flag and presented it to this company. After all these long years it has been returned to the village from which it was so proudly sent forth, where it will always remain.

The regular meeting of the chapter for July was held with the vice-regent, Miss Sarah L. McCrilliss, at the Boarding Hall of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture. The rooms were appropriately decorated with flags and flowers. A number of visitors were present, which added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Mrs. Ellen M. Bosworth gave an interesting paper on Cambridge, Massachusetts, which contained much valuable information. The members departed to their homes carrying with them thoughts of one more pleasant occasion that will long be remembered.—NETTIE C. LEWIS, *Historian*.

**Esther Reed Chapter** (Spokane, Washington).—Practically the same officers as the year previous, were elected to serve again. Each month some interesting and valuable paper has been given. The subjects included "Historical Paintings," "Historic Buildings," "Revolutionary Prisons," for October, November and December and the rest of the year was devoted to the men whose work did so much to settle this great Northwest. "Lewis and Clarke and the Early Discoveries," "The Hudson Bay Company and Dr. McLoughlin," "Dr. Marcus Whitman," "Isaac Ingalls Stevens," "Indian Tribes and Chiefs of Old Oregon." Music has also been a feature of nearly every meeting.

In October the directors of the fine arts department of the interstate fair association, requested the regent, Mrs. M. A. Phelps, to collect and take charge of an exhibit of Colonial relics in the main building for the ten days of the fair. This she did inviting the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Revolution to coöperate; the latter society doing so cheerfully and heartily. The result of their work was a "Colonial room" filled with choice relics of a by-gone time and the interest aroused was very marked, the crowds around it being so dense at times, that many were unable to get near.

In December the chapter gave a large flag to Ondawa Inn a home built by a large hearted man, for poor and unfortunate men out of work.

Washington's birthday was observed with a delightful luncheon. Mrs. Bedford Brown was toast mistress and grace-

fully proposed these toasts: "Esther Reed Chapter," "Our Ancestors," "Patriotism," "Our New Members," "Our Descendants," "The Gentlemen," "Daughters of the American Revolution as Cooks," "Our Flag," "Our Home," "George Washington," "Our Regent."

The chapter has become sponsor for a large and vigorous children's society, the "Liberty Flag Chapter," which was organized under the leadership of Mrs. E. A. Jobes, March 12th, at the home of Esther Reed's, regent.

Mrs. Mary E. R. Phelps, state director, Children of the American Revolution, came from Seattle to be present on this occasion. On the Monday afternoon following, the regent gave the Seattle guest a reception thereby making it possible for her to meet the Esther Reed women.

Ten dollars has been sent to Memorial Continental Hall.

The work taken up in September of 1902, that of preserving early local history, has been dilligently prosecuted. Even in this comparatively new part of the great West, deeds have been done and work accomplished, well worthy of being recorded; and it is the purpose of Esther Reed to get the stories of these events from the lips of old settlers 'ere they are called to the better land. One of our older chapter members, Mrs. De Lashmutt, who came West with her parents in 1848, when a young child, has written a fascinating sketch of what she remembers of those early days.

On Lincoln's birthday, by invitation of the principal of one of the ward schools, the regent addressed two hundred girls. She illustrated her talks by exhibiting an old foot-stove, candle-moulds, old linen and laces and other relics from her private collection. The interest seemed so great, that she offered a prize for the best composition upon "Patriotism," pupils from the sixth, seventh and eighth grades only to compete for it.

On Flag day morning some of our members helped the Children of Liberty Flag Chapter, to present a large flag to Coeur d'Alene Park. The mayor, representing the city, accepted the gift, making a patriotic speech. Then, to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," two little children, Anna and James Roberts, pulled aloft the flag which is to float on anni-

versary days, above the shrubs and flowers of beautiful Coeur d'Alene. The Rev. George Wallace followed with a soul-stirring address and all who heard his eloquent words, went home surer and stronger in love of flag and country, for having listened to them. The exercises closed with "America."

In the afternoon, Mrs. George Martin and Mrs. Bedford Brown entertained the chapter at the home of the former. A few delightful hours were spent informally, and then, the pleasure and work of the year accomplished, the Daughters adjourned until September.—MRS. E. J. FELLOWES, *Historian*.

**Oshkosh Chapter** (Oshkosh, Wisconsin).—Seven regular meetings, each memorable for some reason, have been held by



Mrs. Geo. F. Gilley,  
Regent Oshkosh Chapter.

the Oshkosh Chapter during the year. The first meeting was at the home of our regent, Mrs. Gilkey, where the members were delightfully entertained. Two other meetings were especially notable in a social way; that of January, which was in the nature of a housewarming given by our secretary, Mrs. Davis, in her charming new home; and that of February, when Mrs. Hay opened to the chapter her hospitable home.

The remaining meetings of the year have been held at the Century. At the November meeting the chapter was presented with a beautiful silver-mounted, black walnut gavel, bearing the following inscription: "Made of wood from Mt. Vernon, presented to the Oshkosh Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, by Josephine Waters

Hays, 1903." This gavel was cut from one of the glorious old trees at Mt. Vernon,—a tree which there is every reason to believe was growing in Washington's life time, and which it is pleasant to think might have been planted by his own hand.

That the anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase should be commemorated by our chapter was desirable, and this idea was carried out by Mrs. Burnell in an admirable essay on the subject read at the January meeting.

Another meeting of historical significance was held in March, when Mrs. Blyman told the story of Paul Revere's ride and Mrs. Gilkey added some interesting side lights.

The Oshkosh Chapter was fittingly represented at the Thirteenth Continental Congress by our former regent, Mrs. Burnell, who gave at the May meeting a graphic account of the congress and of the laying of the cornerstone of Continental Hall. As they listened to Mrs. Burnell's report the members of the chapter were impressed more than ever before with what the Daughters of the American Revolution stands for and what it really means to be a Daughter.

For three years past the chapter has offered to school children prizes for historical essays. This year a different plan was adopted. Instead of offering prizes to individual pupils, two prizes were offered to the seventh grade in the public schools for the best work in American history during the months February, March and April, the prizes to be in the nature of school-room decoration and to be retained by the room in which they were earned. As a result of this plan the sixth ward school has won the first prize, a copy of "Sir Galahad" by Watts, and the first ward school has won the second prize, a bust of George Washington.

A pleasant duty of the historian last summer was to send to the AMERICAN MONTHLY a sketch and photograph of Mrs. Susanna Atwater Gillett, our second "Real Daughter" and a sister of Mrs. Ward. This sketch appeared in the magazine for October.

Eight new members have been added to the chapter since the last report was presented. They are as follows:

- Mrs. Mae Medberry Barber.  
Miss Fannie K. Medberry.  
    Ancestor, Benjamin Medberry.  
Mrs. Myra Redfield Hewitt.  
    Ancestor Peleg Redfield, Fifer.  
Miss Kate Gordon.  
    Ancestor, Israel Platt, Captain.  
Miss Clara M. Kellogg.  
    Ancestors, Nathaniel Peck,  
        Gideon Stetson, Corporal Sergeant.  
Mrs. Julia Cracraft Hume, of Marshfield, Wisconsin.  
    Ancestor, Charles Cracraft, Major.  
Mrs. Elsie Upham Finney, Marshfield, Wisconsin.  
    Ancestor, Jonathan Upham.  
Miss Mary Olive Farrand.  
    Ancestor, Gardner Gilbert, Sergeant.

The chapter has suffered the loss of one member by death, Mrs. Marion Flower Hicks Harmon, who died on the 14th of April.—EMILY TURNER, *Historian*.

**Jane Douglas Chapter** (Dallas, Texas).—On the evening of May eighteenth, the Colonial home of Judge Hunt was thrown open to receive the Jane Douglas Chapter in welcome to Mrs. John Lane Henry, organizer of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Texas and state regent.

First in line was Mrs. Hunt, herself the very embodiment of Colonial hospitality. At the right hand stood Mrs. Henry so long the beloved regent of the Jane Douglas Chapter. Next to her was Mrs. John M. Wendelken, lineal descendant of Gov. Bradford of Massachusetts and the efficient successor of Mrs. Henry in the regency. A line of other officers and members assisted in welcoming the many guests.

Mrs. Henry had much of interest to tell of the Daughter's congress in Washington, not one meeting of which she has missed since her election. This annual reception to our state regent is one of the features of the year for the Jane Douglas Chapter.—ELIZABETH G. COLLIER, *Historian*.

---

Their swords are a thousand,  
Their bosoms are one.—*Campbell*.



# PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

*By Mary Belle King Sherman.*

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

---

## COMMITTEES.

### *Chairman of a Committee:*

The question of who is "by right" the chairman of a special committee is one that frequently causes confusion and misunderstanding; but it is easily answered. Provided the chairman of a special committee has not been chosen by the assembly, the member first named on the committee shall act in that capacity. For instance: The adoption of a motion to the effect that "the resolution be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair" and the chair, in accordance with the order of the assembly, appoints Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Smith, to Mrs. Jones falls the duty of acting as chairman to the extent of deciding upon the time and place of holding the first meeting of the committee, of attending to the sending out of notices for this meeting and when the time arrives of calling the meeting to order. At this first meeting of the special committee, appointed as hereinbefore described, the committee is competent, if it so desires, to elect another chairman. Because of the power of the committee to proceed in this manner it is advisable for "Mrs. Jones, for instance, after calling the meeting to order, to state that "the first order of business is to elect a chairman." Such procedure relieves the members of the committee of the embarrassment which might be connected with the election of a chairman other than

"Mrs. Jones" and at the same time it in no way prevents the committee from electing Mrs. Jones to continue in her original capacity. In case the assembly appoints the chairman of a committee the committee is then powerless to make a choice for that office and must abide by the action of the assembly. It sometimes happens that the chairman of a committee neglects or refuses to call a meeting of the committee in which case any two members may do so by written notice to each member.

*Chairman ex-Officio.*

Misunderstandings frequently occur over the question of the president of an organization assuming membership on all special committees by virtue of her office. It should be remembered that for a president to be ex-officio a member of a committee there must be provision for such office in the by-laws as it is a matter that is always regulated by special rule. In the absence of such a rule, therefore, the president, unless appointed by action of the assembly has no right to consider herself a member of a special committee.

There is, of course, less formality in the conduct of business in a committee than in the assembly but the same general rules are observed when they are applicable. At the first meeting of the committee a secretary should be elected and minutes of the meetings should be kept for the use and convenience of the committee. While the business to be transacted may seem to be of little importance, it is always advisable to keep a record.

A committee, either standing or special, must actually meet in order to transact business. As a quorum is necessary to the legal transaction of business in the assembly so it is in a committee. In the absence of a special rule or other regulation a quorum is a majority, and only the assembly has the power to decrease this number. The quorum of a standing committee is, or should be, specified in the by-laws.

---

"A live neighbor is a much better thing to make sacrifices for than a dead grandfather."

## GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

---

"Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."—*Shakespeare*.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
  2. Give full name and address of the writer.
  3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
  4. When possible give dates, and the places of residences of ancestors for whom the inquiry made.
  5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.
- A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received. Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,  
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,  
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

### ANSWERS.

479. (3) RICHARDSON.—Joanna Miner, b. Dec. 12, 1680 (see Miner's Diary), married Stephen Richardson. She was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Avery) Miner. Joseph Miner mentions in his will, daughter Joanna Richardson, and as Stephen Richardson's wife's name was Joanna, and date and locality agree, there seems no doubt that she was the right Joanna.—C. A.

482. CARTER.—A small pamphlet relating to Samuel Carter, of Deerfield, Mass., and Norwalk, Conn., was published in 1885. This Samuel Carter was born about 1665, son of Samuel Carter, of London, Eng. He came to America about 1677, settled in Deerfield, Mass., 1686, and was one of the selectmen of Deerfield, 1705. In 1690 he married Mercy Brooke, who d. 1701. He married 2nd, Hannah Weller. In the burning of Deerfield, 1704, his entire family of eight persons were either slain or captured by the Indians. In 1706 he became a citizen of Norwalk, Conn. His son Ebenezer, b. Sept., 1697, was ransomed from captivity and arrived in Norwalk, 1707. Samuel Carter d. 1728. The son

Ebenèzer married, 1721, Hannah St. John, daughter of Matthias, of Norwalk. He was commissioned lieutenant of the train band, 1735, and captain, 1737. There are said to be thirteen coats of arms belonging to the various Carter families of Great Britain, some of which may belong to the family of Samuel Carter, but there is no proof. There was a Carter family in Deerfield previous to the arrival of Samuel Carter above, and in that family there was a son Samuel, sometimes confused with the one who came to America in 1677.—*Alexander.*

#### QUERIES.

495. (1) SHAW—BARNETT.—Wanted ancestry of John Shaw, who lived in Hagerstown, Md., 1793, and moved later to Bourbon Co., Ky. He was a private in the company of Lieut. James Fernandre, 1st Md. Reg. of Foot, commanded by Col. John H. Stone. Also the ancestry of Elizabeth Barnett, wife of John Shaw.

(2) SUTPHEN—NICKLES.—The Rev. record of Abraham Sutphen, b. 1745, is desired. He married Deborah Nickles about 1780. He is said to have been in the state militia of N. J. He lived near Monmouth and was in the battle of Monmouth. Family tradition says he was hidden in the corn shocks for a long time while the Tories were looking for him. Can anyone tell me where this statement can be verified?

(3) NICKLES.—Also the ancestry of Deborah Nickles desired.—B. S. P.

496. (1) HAMNER—MORRIS.—Samuel Hamner, b. in Albemarle Co., Vir., about 1753, married Miss Morris. Her ancestry is desired.

(2) HAMNER—LUCAS.—Samuel Hamner, b. in Albemarle Co., Vir., Oct. 27, 1773, married April 3rd, 1797, Nancy Lucas. Her ancestry is desired.—S. H. N.

497. (1) SEELEY—DOWNS.—The parentage is desired of Eli Lewis Seeley, b. June 24, 1790; married, 1813, Charlotte Downs. He located in Cleveland, O., 1811, returned to Conn., 1812. He was in the employ of the government, 1811-12, as an artisan in fitting out an expedition for Fort Detroit.

Also the parentage of his wife, Charlotte Downs, b. Oct. 7, 1795.

(2) GAGE—ADAMS.—Ancestry desired of George Gage, b. about 1740-5, who married Sarah Adams. He was buried at Pittstown, N. Y. Also the ancestry of Sarah Adams, who married about 1764, George Gage.

(3) LEE—WRIGHT.—Ancestry is desired of Elizabeth Lee, who married about 1772-5, in Conn., James Wright. Later they moved to Schoharie Co., N. Y. She was a relative of Gen. Charles Lee, of the Rev. army.—B. A. B.

498. WATTS—TAYLOR.—James (or John) Watts and wife (sister of Col. Thomas Taylor, Mayor of Richmond, Vir.) moved from Vir. before the Revolution and settled in what was then Ninety-Six District, S. C. Their sons, John, George and Richard, were, family tradition

says, under Gen. Greene in the siege of Ninety-Six District. Any information of the family will be appreciated.—J. C. D.

499. SQUIRE.—Any Revolutionary record of the family of Horatio N. Squire or Hon. C. D. Squire, of Branford, Conn., is desired. Horatio N. Squire went to California, 1849, and died there, 1864.—J. H. F.

500. WOODIN—DIBBLE.—I would like particulars of Peter Woodin, b. April 1, 1748—where? He lived at Green River, Columbia Co., N. Y. He married Hannah Dibble, b. Nov. 28, 1749, who died Sept. 30, 1831. He died Dec. 24, 1815. He served in Rev. war with his neighbor, James Shephard. A granddaughter says she often heard her grandfather tell of the time, when short of rations, that Gen. Washington gave them some crackers. Any information of Peter Woodin or his wife, Hannah Dibble, will be appreciated.—L. A. W. L.

501. Information of the families of the following women will be thankfully received:

(1) Mary Embree, wife of Thomas Leggett, of West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y. She was b. March, 1723, had children Gabriel, Samuel, Martha, Joseph, Isaac, Thomas, Mary, Embree, Hannah, Abigail.

(2) Mary Haight, b. Nov. 7, 1762; married May 6, 1781, Thomas Leggett; d. Nov. 26, 1805. Had children Samuel, Joseph, Charlotte, William H., Mary, Thomas, Ann, Robert, James, Mary.

(3) Margaret Peck Wright, b. Jan. 16, 1794, daughter of Hon. Augustus Wright of N. Y. City; married Dec. 28, 1814, William Haight Leggett; died April 16, 1878. Her obituary says she was the granddaughter of Catharine Bogart and g. granddaughter of ——— Vredenburg, of Holland.

(4) Apphia Davis, wife of Johannes Vanderpoel, of Newark, N. J., married 1732.

(5) Deborah Lane, married Aug. 20, 1757, David Vanderpoel, of Chatham, N. J.

(6) Elizabeth Smith, b. April 18, 1778; married April 9, 1796, Jacob S. Vanderpoel, of N. Y. City. She died July 25, 1849.

(7) Sarah Alexander, married 1715, Joseph Smith (is called drummer), of Hadley, Mass., son of Serg't Joseph Smith, of Hadley. Had children Alexander, Edward, Reuben, Sarah, Thomas.

(8) Rebecca Warner, of Westfield, Mass., married April, 1743, Alexander Smith, of Amherst. She d. Nov. 26, 1801, aged 87 years.

(9) Olive Hibbard, who married Nov. 25, 1784, Caleb Smith, of Hadley.—A. L. S.

502. (1) WILLIAMS.—Was Col. James Williams, of Vir., whose wife was Charity Matthews, the father of William and James Williams, Jr.? The latter married Elizabeth Henry, a descendant of Sarah Winston and John Henry.

(2) Susannah Henry, sister of Patrick Henry, married Thomas Madison, brother of Bishop Madison, cousin of President James Madison.

Was Thomas the one who served in the Vir. Militia, 1776-1780, as commissary and as paymaster in the Expedition to Cherokee?—J. S. S.

503. ADAMS.—Can any one tell whether my great-grandmother, Mary Adams, was related to John Adams of Revolutionary times? She married John Spencer, son of Timothy Spencer, of Hartford. She was a descendant of Henry<sup>1</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup> (married, 1650, Abigail Baxter), Joseph<sup>3</sup> Jr. (married, 1705, Hannah Bass), Samuel<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, Mary<sup>6</sup> Adams.—A. B. J.

504. (1) PIM—WILKINSON.—The Rev. record is desired of Thomas Pim, of Penn., who married Frances Wilkinson. He died about 1786. Also of William Pim, who married Mary Stalker. He died in 1802.

(2) Also any record of the Stalker family, early settlers of Chester Co., Penn.—M. P. D.

The address of some one familiar with Virginia genealogies is desired.

505. (1) WILSON.—Was James Wilson, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Morganton, Vir., or Valley Forge, Pa.? Would like to correspond with descendants.

(2) BURGESS.—Information desired of the Burgess family, who came to Vir. from England.

(3) JOHNS.—In what regiment did Col. Thomas Johns belong, who served in Rev. army three years and was from Albemarle or Baltimore Co., Vir.

(4) Will some one give me the names of Gen. Nathaniel Greene's parents and immediate relatives, or where his descendants now live.—G. W.

506. (1) MARJORIBANKS.—I would like information of Maj. John Marjoribanks (Marshbanks), of his Majesty's 19th Reg. infantry, who died in S. Carolina, Oct. 22, 1781, and was buried on the Santee River. Who were his parents, his wife, and children besides George and Ursula?

(2) HORNBuckle—DEAN.—Information desired of Hiram Hornbuckle son of Solomon. He lived near Mt. Vernon about 1750. His daughter Margaret, 1771-1845, married, 1789, Charles Dean, in Rockingham Co., N. Car. The Rev. record of Hiram Hornbuckle and of Charles Dean desired.

(3) HARRISON.—Name of wife and Rev. record of Richard Harrison, of S. Car., who was allowed by law, on petition of Whigs, to return to the State, 1784 (see Sabines Loyalists, Vol. II). A daughter married Christopher Golightly.

(4) ALEXANDER—BAIN.—I would like to learn the ancestry of John McKnitt Alexander, of Mecklenburg, N. C., and of Jane Bain, his wife.

507. (1) GOODLOE.—Henry Goodloe married, 1700, in Middlesex Co., Vir., Elizabeth ——. Was her maiden name Perrott or Curtis? These families were neighbors and intermarried. The unusual name Avarilla was common to the families. The ancestors of Henry Goodloe and Elizabeth his wife are desired.

(2) RICE.—Information is desired of the Rice family, of Hanover



Co., Vir., prior to 1730, and of the ancestors of Rev. David Rice, a noted Presbyterian minister, and of his aunt, Susannah Rice, who married, 1730, Thomas Hart, of Hanover Co.

(3) BULLOCK—WINGFIELD.—James Bullock died in Hanover Co., Vir., leaving two sons, Edward and James. They married about 1745, two sisters, Agnes and Rebecca Wingfield. James married (second) Anne Waller, daughter of John Waller, of Spottsylvania Co., Vir. The names of the ancestors of James Bullock, Sr., and of the sisters, Agnes and Rebecca Wingfield desired.

(4) SIMPSON—KINCHELOE.—Col. Richard Simpson, of Fairfax Co., Vir., married, 1740, Mary Kincheloe. He died in Caswell Co., N. Car., 1783, leaving an only son Richard and several daughters. Wanted the names of ancestors.

(5) SHORT—BASSETT.—William Short died in Northampton Co. N. Car., 1764. He married in Vir., ——— Barrett and left children John, David, William, Thomas, Sarah, Martha, Penelope, Betty, and Mary, who married ——— Melton. The son William<sup>s</sup> Short left his lands in N. Car. to his son William<sup>s</sup> and died in Surrey Co., Vir., 1782. The names of ancestors of William<sup>s</sup> Short and of Miss Barrett are desired. Thomas Barrett and Elizabeth Barrett witnessed the will of William<sup>s</sup> Short.

(6) CALLOWAY—WALTON.—Col. Richard Calloway lived in Bedford Co., Vir., and married there, 1745, Frances Walton. The names of ancestors of both desired.

(7) HARRIS—GLENN.—Major Robert Harris, Louisa Co., Vir., married about 1720, Mourning Glenn. Who were her ancestors?

(8) FONTAINE—WADE.—Rev. Peter Fontaine, of Newton Parish, Vir., married, 1740, Elizabeth Wade. Who were her ancestors?

(9) TERRELL—OVERTON.—Richmond Terrell, of Louisa Co., Vir., married about 1740, Nancy (or Ann) Overton, said to have been a daughter of Capt. James Overton. Was James Overton a descendant of Col. William and Mary (Waters) Overton? Wanted ancestors of Richmond Terrell, Mary Waters and Elizabeth ———, wife of James Overton.

(10) IRVINE—KYLE.—David Irvine, of Bedford Co., Vir., married, 1754, Jane Kyle. Who were her ancestors?

(11) SHELTON.—Thomas Shelton died 1742, in Vir. He left children Henry, Peter, David and William, who married Lucy Harris, of Louisa Co., Vir.; also daughters Sarah, married Thomas White, and Nelly, married Charles Stratham. The ancestry of Thomas Shelton and name of his wife desired.

(12) COX.—David D. Cox died in Frederick Co., Md., 1764, leaving children Ezekiel and Letitia, and wife Susanna ———. Ezekiel Cox married Sarah Rose. Letitia married, 1744, Evan Shelby. Wanted the ancestors of David Cox and his wife Susanna.—S. H. S.

508. HALL.—I would like the ancestry of Grace, wife of Thomas Hall (married about 1673), son of John Hall and Jane Worlen, of Wallingford, Conn.—A. A.



# NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

---

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

*Gertrude B. Darwin.*

No doubt some of you young people remember the circular sent out last December, and the promised award of a beautiful silver loving cup to that *child* who should send to our national treasurer, Mrs. Janin, the largest contribution for the Memorial Continental Hall fund before the annual convention in April, 1904. Perhaps you have wondered what had become of the cup. It is still here in Washington because the treasurer's annual report to the convention showed that no one single child had given a contribution. A few local societies had acted generously, but no one child. You evidently did not understand the circular, or this would not have happened so. But as things stood, the national officers could not give the cup to anyone, for they did not know the name of a single child who had contributed to this object between December, 1903, and April, 1904. Hence it was decided that the cup should be held for another year and that the conditions of the award should be changed, with the consent of the generous donor of the cup, Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of New York. Therefore we now hope to be able next April, 1905, to award this cup to the child *or* society which gives the largest amount for the Memorial Continental Hall before that time. Thus there is, you see, a good chance for anybody who tries, to win it. If you have not the money to give yourself, perhaps your friends might like to help you win the cup, if they could do it. Whoever wins the trophy will have reason to rejoice, for it is very beautiful. It should remind those who drink from it that they be worthy of the strong men who fought and the brave women who toiled and sacrificed throughout the Revolution. And it will also speak of the memorial Continental Hall.

---

Have you all understood that one room in this great memorial building will be *your* room? Here will be the archives of the Children of the American Revolution. Here your national officers will meet. Here your original application papers will be kept on file, all of them, now more than 6,000. Reference to them will always prove your member-

ship if your duplicate papers should be lost. We hope that in years to come this room will contain pictures of all the memorials you have erected, and an account of all the work your local societies have done. In this place will also be a permanent record of the payment of your dues. Had you ever thought about that? You will want to keep that record a good one, for unless it is so, our national treasurer will not be able to give you a card of transfer when you wish to join the society of the "Daughters" or "Sons" of the American Revolution. You would feel embarrassed when unable to produce such a transfer card. Do you not think so?

---

There seems to be so much misunderstanding about this matter of transfer cards that a few words of explanation may be of service. If you girls wish to join the "Daughters" when you become women, you will make out a new application on one of their blanks, because your old blanks must remain in the files of the "Children." With these new blanks, you should present a transfer card, showing that you were in good standing among the "Children" up to the time of leaving them. This card is to be obtained from our national treasurer. But of course she cannot sign such a card unless your dues have been paid. If they have not been, how can she testify that you are in good standing? *Without* this transfer card, you will have to pay on entering the "Daughters," the usual initiation fee of \$1.00 besides the first year's dues. *With* the transfer card, no initiation fee need be paid, and only the dues will be required. Is this plain?

---

Some similar arrangement prevails among the "Sons," I think, but I do not know the exact rules concerning it. No doubt you boys can find out about this through some relative who belongs to that society. In any case, be sure that your record here is clear of all arrears of dues. It shows small respect to have ancestors whose faithfulness entitled you to membership among the "Children," if you allow their names to be coupled with a record for dues unpaid and duties thus left undone. Do you think it would please them?

---

The reports of local societies which follow, have been condensed from the reports of the State directors given at the annual conventions of 1903 and 1904, and from letters received directly by the vice-president in charge of the organization of local societies. She will always be glad to receive other reports of the local societies and she hopes they will be sent to her, that she may arrange them for insertion in these pages and in the annual report of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

## CONNECTICUT.

As no reports of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution have been printed since the annual convention of 1903, it seems best to give a resume of them, even at this late date. Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, who has given so much time and strength to this work, resigned in the fall of 1903, but has reported in part as follows:

*Amos Morris Society*, of New Haven, has taken a new lease of life, and now has thirty-seven members. They gave \$10 for the Lafayette statue in Paris in 1900 and \$50 for the memorial annex to the monument house at Groton, besides purchasing a handsome flag and framing their charter, which now hangs in the rooms of the Historical Society, at New Haven. In June, 1902, their entertainment for the school children proved such an unqualified success that its repetition annually for the benefit of the public schools was considered by the Mayor.

*Belton Allyn Society*, of Gales Ferry, now has but eight members, four of whom are non-resident. There seems but slight prospect that new members can be added when these have passed the age limit. The society gave \$10.00 for patriotic work during the year 1902-03, and a picture of the fine boulder it placed in 1898 on the site of Fort Decatur, near Gales Ferry on the Thames, will form one of the plates in the forthcoming sixth report, Daughters of the American Revolution.

*Bridgeport Society*, of Bridgeport, is held together by the personal influence and management of its president, Mrs. Joseph L. Torrey, of the Mary Silliman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who ever responds in time of need. It is feared that she, like some other presidents, has frequently had to pay the dues of delinquent members out of her own pocket, in order to keep them from falling into arrears. This is an injustice to faithful officers which no society ought to inflict.

It is the usual custom of the society to celebrate Washington's birthday and flag day. During the "Old Home Week" of 1902 the children had a part in the ceremonies of the city and were invited to the memorial service held on June 22, when the Mary Silliman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, decorated the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots at Stratfield burial ground.

The contribution of these children of \$5.00 for the Memorial Continental Hall fund, given at the state conference in Middletown in the summer of 1902, was reported by the Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, in November, 1902, and is now a part of the country's archives, as it appears duly recorded on pages 70 and 133 of the fifth report of the Society Daughters of the American Revolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

*Colonel William Ledyard Society*, of Groton, twenty-five members, has a new president, Miss Aida Watrous, appointed in October, 1903, when she came of age. On Memorial Day, in 1902, the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in three local cemeteries were decorated by the boys

and girls of this society in conjunction with the *Thomas Starr Society*, of Eastern Point. A golden party was given in August, 1902, to raise funds for a small memorial park and a fountain in honor of Captain William Latham. Being unable to obtain from the railroad company the necessary land for the park, the Colonel William Ledyard Society gave the money it had raised, \$68.50, to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter for the memorial annex to the monument house at Groton. In a similar way, when the memorial fountain was so generously erected for the *Thomas Starr Society* by Mr. Morton F. Plant, father of Henry B. Plant, an honorary member of that society, its fund of \$68.50 was also given to the memorial annex. The memorial fountain has no significance to the foreign-born residents of that portion of the town where it stands. September 6, the anniversary of the massacre at Fort Griswold, is even less within their knowledge and they showed disrespect to the fountain and to the decorations placed upon it on the anniversary. At the suggestion of Mrs. Slocomb it will hereafter be decorated on All Saints Day, in the hope that the new comers to whom that day is familiar, will respect the tribute.

An indication of what children may do under good leadership is furnished by the custodian of the Fort Griswold reservation, now a state park. He had been for a long time troubled by the vandalism of the boys in the neighborhood. But when he appealed to the members of these two societies for help, they started among the school children a subscription, limited to pennies and nickels. A flag, costing \$18.00 was purchased, to replace that taken from the ramparts of the old fort when the soldiers were withdrawn at the close of the Spanish war. A drum corps was formed, a daily drill hour established, led by these children and their mates. Now the boys and girls of Groton feel personally responsible for the protection and preservation of this spot, so sacred to tragic memories.

*Ebenezer Huntington Society*, of Norwich, has disbanded, because very many of the early members have reached the age when they are no longer eligible for membership. Before laying down their work, however, the few remaining members devoted the balance yet remaining in their treasury, \$47.27, to the work of the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the gates at the entrance to the old cemetery where Ebenezer Huntington and many other soldiers of the Revolution are buried. These gates came from the old Hubbard mansion and will bear tablets on which the gift of the children will be recorded.

*Isaac Wheeler Society*, of Mystic, twenty-three members, has a new president, Miss Percie Geer, appointed April 14, 1904, to take the place of Miss Mary J. Dickinson, resigned. Eighteen of the earlier members have passed the age limit for membership and thus have graduated out of the society, while those who remain have reached an age when they can more truly appreciate and enjoy their meetings.

*Joel Cook Society*, once having a membership of forty-five, and *Lyman Hall Society*, of Meriden, which formerly had the same number of members, have expired. The latter society, however, at its last meeting, voted to use the money remaining in its treasury to mark the birth-place of Lyman Hall, at Wallingford.

*Jonathan Brooks Society*, of New London, had at one time about 65 members. But less than one-third now remain. These have voted to admit no new members, but to hold together until the youngest reaches the age of 18, which will be in 1910. Then they will all become a purely honorary society. Their beautiful window in memory of Jonathan Brooks is ready to place in the annex to the monument house at Groton when that is erected, and the cost of the window is already more than half paid.

*Laura Wolcott Society*, of Torrington, which had originally but twelve members, no longer exists. All the children seem to have grown up or gone away, and there are no new ones belonging to the members of the Torrington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who might take the vacant places.

*Stars and Stripes Society*, of Waterbury, was reported at the convention in February, 1903, as having still sixty-four members, though the membership had decreased from the usual causes. In October, 1902, the society acted as the choir during the ceremonies when Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, planted a seedling charter oak on the grounds of the Bronson Library, and the children have always seemed to enjoy everything in which they took part. They raised a fund for a memorial to their organizer, Mrs. Henry C. Griggs, but a report of the completion of this work has not been received. The marriage and resignation of their president, Miss Katherine Spencer, left them without a leader.

*Stephen Hempstead Society*, of New London, continues in a very active and healthy condition. At the convention of 1903, twenty-eight members were reported as still on the rolls, while other twenty had passed the age limit. Meetings are held regularly, the constitution and by-laws have been printed, the dues are paid properly and correct receipts given for them on printed receipt forms. There is a courteous interchange of invitations between this society and other societies, and plans are forming to raise money for various patriotic enterprises. A fire set and flag were presented in 1899 to the old Nathan Hale school house at New London. The pledge of \$25 for the annex to the monument house at Groton has been redeemed and \$25 were given to the Memorial Continental Hall fund at the congress for 1903, and will be recorded in the sixth Daughters of the American Revolution report as part of the country's history. During its seven years of work, it has extended for patriotic purposes, \$187.50. Pictures of the old Hempstead house at New London and of the tablet placed thereon by this society will be found in the third part of the forthcoming sixth report

of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and a tiny picture of the tablet was included in the exhibit of the whole Children of the American Revolutionary Society at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

*Thomas Avery Society*, of Poquonock Bridge, is nearly extinct, owing to the growing up of its few original members and the lack of new ones. Several memorials have been placed by this society in past years, however, and some mention of the work will appear in the report above mentioned.

*William Latham, Jr. Society*, of Stonington, known as the "Little Powder Monkeys," has but five active members left in Stonington, though a few other non-resident members are yet on the rolls. It will continue to care for the monuments erected in past years to the memory of Sergeant Daniel Stanton and to Hulda Hall, but regular meetings have been suspended. A picture of the memorial to Sergeant Stanton will appear in the sixth Daughters of the American Revolution report, in Part III.

In making her final report, Mrs. Slocomb urges a strong plea for the multiplication of new Children of the American Revolution Societies, and begs that the babies be enrolled continually and be early taught the value of their lineage and the privilege of patriotic service which it involves. They should learn to *live* their motto "For God and Country," and should grow up in the expectation of becoming soldiers of true liberty and true Americanism, in the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution soon to be thinned by old age and death. She says truly that "American children as well as their elders lead strenuous lives and in their earliest teens begin that nervous strain after precedence and success which ends only with their lives, as a rule, a natural characteristic which seems to influence even the foreign flotsam and jetsam cast on our hospitable shores." "Through all this rush and push, other interests will surely predominate over 'that of preserving' our past and contemporary history, if our patriotic societies are not kept alive and active by our little ones.

Mrs. Frederick B. Street, the new state director for Connecticut, was appointed December 10, 1903, and at once began communicating with her local societies, striving to revive the weak and to encourage the strong. At the annual convention in April she reported as still alive and active, eight of the fifteen societies here recorded, one not heard from and six disintegrated. We hope she may be able to start at least six new centres of work to take these vacant places. She plans a visit to each of the old societies.

The remaining reports of the state districts will appear in October.

---

"What is glory? What is fame?  
The echo of a long lost name."



## IN MEMORIAM

---

MRS. FRANCES WAOMI KOHLER RHODES, a charter member of Liberty Bell Chapter, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, wife of Thos. Leidy Rhodes, surgeon, U. S. A., died at the Presidio, San Francisco, California, June 16, 1904. Burial in Allentown, Pennsylvania. She held office as recording secretary, historian, librarian, and one of the board of managers. Her bright and enthusiastic help is a great loss to the chapter. She was loved by all.

MRS. MARIE LOUISE BURTON GAGE, departed this life July 18, 1904. She was a charter member of Independence Hall Chapter, and first regent of the Declaration of Independence Chapter.

"Well done good and faithful servant."

In loving memory of Mrs. Cornelia Jamison Henry, state regent of Texas, who went home August 16, 1904.

By her, whatever fitting seemed  
Instinctively was known;  
Since she no creature low esteemed,  
To all was kindness shown.

Graciously was outstretched her hand  
To suffering human kind;  
To call her blessed, her husband  
And children were inclined.

In her presence men found easier  
Pure thoughts and noble deeds  
And earth a little heavenlier,  
Said they, "She upward leads."

In those about her, virtues grew  
As 'neath her fostering care;  
Flowers that else had never bloomed  
Made sweeter all the air.

MARY PETTUS THOMAS.

---

They need no statue or  
Inscription to reveal their greatness.—*Percival.*



## BOOK NOTES.

---

CHRONICLES OF A PIONEER SCHOOL. From 1792 to 1833, being the History of Miss Sarah Pierce and her Litchfield School. Compiled by *Emily Noyes Vanderpoel*. Edited by *Elizabeth C. Barney Buel, A. B.* Illustrated. Price \$3.50. S. M. Richardson, 215 West 57th St., New York City.

Before colleges for women had been founded, in the days when it was difficult for a girl, on account of her sex, to obtain even a fair education, the Litchfield Female Academy opened its doors and thus placed coming generations in its debt. This academy was founded in 1792 and soon became an educational center to which the influential families sent their daughters for a higher education. This is indeed a chronicle. School life, rules, letters, diaries, plays, names of pupils, and the thousand and one things which make the daily life of such an institution are all vividly portrayed. To the many who are interested in the beginnings of intelligent instruction for the women of this land this book will peculiarly appeal. It will have a large sale among such.

### YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

GEORGE WALTON CHAPTER, Columbus, Georgia, regent, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes. The program is on Colonial Georgia.

THE CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER, Alleghany county, New York, regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward. The program covers a wide range of historical interest.

TOUGHNIAGA CHAPTER, Cortland, N. Y., regent, Mrs. Caroline Rice Gillette. The program covers a wide range of patriotic subjects.

---

Those interested in Connecticut genealogy will find much to instruct and aid in the books of Connecticut marriages brought out by the Bureau of American Ancestry, whose advertisement appears in another column.

---

The New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston, is publishing the hitherto unprinted vital statistics of Massachusetts. Many volumes have already appeared, and others are being prepared for the press. They are invaluable for the genealogist.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF THE

# Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

## National Board of Management 1904.

### President General.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,  
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

### Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,  
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

### Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1905.)

MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Missouri,  
1016 Park Avenue,  
Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,  
"The Raleigh," Washington.

MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, Iowa,  
Waterloo, Iowa.

"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minnesota,  
449 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,  
Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,  
"Burnett House," Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,  
2018 R Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY,  
Brattleboro, Vermont.

MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,  
1741 Q Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pennsylvania,  
400 N. Negley Avenue,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Term of office expires 1906.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| MRS. HARRIET P. SIMPSON, Mass.,<br>108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.                 | MRS. JOHN W. CAREY, Indiana,<br>1116 N. Meridian Street,<br>Indianapolis, Indiana. |
| MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, Connecticut,<br>Bristol, Connecticut.                           | MRS. LUCY BAILEY HENEGER, Virginia,<br>Harrisonburg, Virginia.                     |
| MISS LUCRETIA HART CLAY, Kentucky,<br>Box "466," Lexington, Kentucky.                  | MRS. ROBT. E. PARKE, Georgia,<br>48 Merritt Avenue,<br>Atlanta, Georgia.           |
| MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,<br>1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.                    | MRS. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin,<br>285 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.                 |
| MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,<br>407 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.               | "The Normandie," Washington, D. C.   |
| MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.,<br>112 Summit Avenue,<br>Jersey City Heights, N. J. |  |

**Chaplain General.**

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,

1306 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

**Recording Secretary General.**MRS. WILLIAM E. FULLER,  
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Corresponding Secretary General.**MRS. HENRY L. MANN,  
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Registrar General.**MRS. AUGUSTA D. GEER,  
902 F Street,  
Washington, D. C.**Treasurer General.**MRS. MARY E. S. DAVIS,  
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Historian General.**MRS. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER,  
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Assistant Historian General.**MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,  
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**Librarian General.**MARY EVANS (MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA),  
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.**State Regents and State Vice-Regents.**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Alabama, .....     | MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.        |
|                    | MRS. AMORA P. MCCLELLAN, Athens.                          |
| Arizona, .....     | MRS. WALTER TALBOT, 505 N. Seventh Avenue, Phoenix.       |
|                    | MRS. CLARENDON SMITH, 912 S Street, Washington, D. C.     |
| California, .....  | MRS. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.   |
|                    | MRS. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM, Los Angeles.                   |
| Colorado, .....    | MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1401 Gilpin Street, Denver.           |
|                    | MRS. O. W. MALLABY, Pueblo.                               |
| Connecticut, ..... | MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 46 Park Avenue, New Haven.      |
|                    | MRS. TRACEY BRONSON WARREN, 405 Seaview Ave., Bridgeport. |
| Delaware, .....    | MRS. ELIZABETH CLARK CHURCHMAN, Claymont.                 |
|                    | MRS. EUGENIA DUPONT, Wilmington.                          |

- Dist. of Columbia, Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, 2145 K Street, Washington, D. C.
- Florida, ..... Mrs. DUNCAN V. FLETCHER, Jacksonville.  
 Mrs. KATHERINE EAGAN, Washington, D. C. (Jacksonville).
- Georgia, ..... Mrs. IRA YALE SAGE, "The Kimball," Atlanta.  
 Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens.
- Illinois, ..... Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, "Overlook," Moline.  
 Mrs. DOROTHY N. LAW, Dixon.
- Indiana, ..... Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.  
 Mrs. ROBERT S. ROBINSON, 635 W. Berry Street, Fort Wayne.
- Iowa, ..... Mrs. MARIA PURDY PECK, Oak Terrace, Davenport.  
 Mrs. GEORGE W. OGILVIE, 814 Prospect Bldg., Des Moines.
- Kansas, ..... Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, Riverside, Wichita.  
 Mrs. EUGENE F. WARE, 1735 P. St., Washington, D. C. (and Topeka).
- Kentucky, ..... Mrs. ROSA BURWELL TODD, 603 Frederick St., Owensboro.  
 Mrs. WILLIAM WARREN, Danville.
- Maine, ..... Mrs. A. A. KENDALL, 10 Henry Street, Portland.  
 Mrs. CHARLOTTE A. BALDWIN, 136 Cedar Street, Portland.
- Maryland, ..... Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Avenue, Baltimore.  
 Mrs. DORSEY GASSAWAY, Annapolis.
- Massachusetts, ... Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm Street, Danvers.  
 Mrs. DANA A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville.
- Michigan, ..... Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort Street, Detroit.  
 Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, ..... Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Avenue, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul.  
 Mrs. CHARLES TELFORD THOMPSON, 502 S. Ninth Street, Minneapolis.
- Mississippi, ..... Miss ALICE QUITMAN LOVELL, Natchez.  
 Mrs. EGBERT JONES, Holly Springs.
- Missouri, ..... Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Locust Street, St. Louis.  
 Mrs. WESTON BASCOME, 2305 Locust Street, St. Louis.
- Montana, ..... Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 W. Park Street, Butte.  
 Mrs. WILLIAM WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton.
- Nebraska, ..... Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Avenue, Omaha.  
 Mrs. JASPER LeGRAND KELLOGG, 1844 D Street, Lincoln.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. JOHN WALTER JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street, Manchester.  
 Mrs. JOHN R. McLANE, Milford.
- New Jersey, .... Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad Street, Elizabeth.  
 Miss ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
- New Mexico, .... Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fe.
- New York, ..... Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn.  
 FRANCES W. ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
- North Carolina, .. Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.  
 Mrs. EDWIN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
- North Dakota, .. Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNDSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, ..... Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.  
 Mrs. H. M. WEAVER, 191 West Park Avenue, Mansfield.
- Oregon, ..... Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 2511 Seventh St., Portland.
- Pennsylvania, ... Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 303 N. Allegheny Street, Bellefonte.  
 Mrs. HENRY CLAY PENNYPACKER, Moore Hall, Phoenixville.
- Rhode Island, .... Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence.  
 Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls.

South Carolina, ..	MRS. HENRY WARREN RICHARDSON, Columbia.
	MRS. GEORGE N. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg.
Tennessee, .....	MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN, 362 Vance Street, Memphis.
	MRS. EDWIN GARDNER, Saundersville, P. O.
Texas, .....	MRS. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas.
	MRS. SEABROOK W. LYDNER, Houston.
Utah, .....	MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, Park City.
Vermont, .....	MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
	MRS. C. H. NORTH, Shoreham.
Virginia, .....	MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, Alexandria.
Washington, .....	MRS. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma.
	MRS. M. A. PHELPS, Spokane.
West Virginia, ..	MRS. D. B. SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
	MISS M. J. SILVER, Inwood.
Wisconsin, .....	MRS. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 Fourteenth St., Milwaukee.
	MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Wyoming, .....	MRS. F. W. MONDELL, New Castle (The Cochran, Washington).
	MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 208 West Twenty-second St., Cheyenne.

### HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one half the annual dues for the

current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

---

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

